

It has always been a noted feature of the St. Louis Exposition, and upon being told by all of the outside visitors, that there has been an entire absence of any freak characteristics, such as Circassian beauties and two-headed boys. This year, for the first time, the managers of the Exposition were able to show to the entire world the greatest exhibition of pure drinking water which St. Louis has ever shown. Hygeia Water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond, will be one of the features of the St. Louis Exposition, as much as the "World's Fair" in Cologne. Pure water means good health.

\$17,584.71

The Total of Subscriptions to the Western Campaign Fund.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN J. O'NEILL INDICES THE IDEA AND THE WORK.

He Says Let Democrats of Modest Means Subscribe \$1 and the Fund Will Then Represent Something More Than National Aid—A List of the Papers Now in the Work.

The recognition by the National Democratic Committee of the wisdom of bringing unusual energies to the conflict in the doubtful Western States and the establishment of a Western Democratic headquarters at Chicago have made plain to the Democrats of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas that their aid in raising the Western Democratic campaign fund is the duty which the national party directory expects them to do.

Every Democrat now has the opportunity to help his party win the November battle. Even those ardent Democrats who have no voice at the polls can do much by spreading the doctrine of Democracy and tariff reform.

The plan is heartily endorsed by Mr. W. O. Whitney, Chairman Harry, Wm. James Smith, the Democratic leader in New Jersey, and many prominent Democrats in the East, by National Committee men J. G. Bennett, of Missouri and Congressman C. Cobb and O'Neill of St. Louis.

Mr. L. W. Post, the well-known culvert pipe manufacturer, whose office is in the Equitable Building, Sixth and Locust streets, is one of the first citizens to come forward with a vote of confidence in the wisdom of the movement. The Post-Dispatch yesterday received Mr. Post's check for \$10, with the following note:

To the Post-Dispatch:
The World's idea is a happy thought. Find my aid for \$10 for account the Western Campaign Fund. Yours, L. W. Post.

"Cash" towards \$500 for the fund with regards that he is not able to make it \$50.

FROM CONGRESSMAN JOHN J. O'NEILL.
Yesterday Congressman John J. O'Neill set the pace for Democrats of modest means, sending in \$1, with the following endorsement of the fund:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
The campaign of education outlined by the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch should receive cordial support from the masses. In contributing my mite towards its success I believe the people should be encouraged to make it a popular movement, rather than to leave the duty to the wealthy few. I am a Democrat and I believe my mite will soon have a numerous company in the treasury of the fund. JOHN J. O'NEILL.

The Twenty-Seventh Ward Democratic Club has taken up the fund and will raise a contribution for the fund.

In the Young Men's Democratic Club, which meets at Uhlir's Cave Hall, another movement has been inaugurated by the enthusiastic young Democrats to make a subscription to the fund through the Post-Dispatch. Grand total acknowledged in yesterday's "World," \$16,999.77.

Total received yesterday up to 5 p. m. by the "World," \$684.94.

Grand total, \$17,584.71.

IN THE GOOD WORK.

LIST OF DEMOCRATIC PAPERS NOW ENGAGED IN RAISING A WESTERN CAMPAIGN FUND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Speaking of the newspaper alliance for Western campaign work the World will say to-morrow: "Here is the list of those newspapers whose editors, either by letter or by telegraph, or by both, have communicated their willingness to open their columns to receive subscriptions:

Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.
World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.
Record, Philadelphia, Pa.
Globe, Boston.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gastell, Geneva, N. Y.
O'Brien Republic, Albion, N. Y.
Democrat, Ithaca, N. Y.
Courier, Syracuse, N. Y.
Press, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Union, Lockport, N. Y.
Democrat, Corning, N. Y.
Franklin Gazette, Malone, N. Y.
Standard, Gloversville, N. Y.
Republican, Schenectady, N. Y.
Journal, Newark, N. J.
Middlesex County Democrat, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Columbian, Bloomington, Pa.
Enterprise, Keyport, N. J.
Herald, Passaic, N. J.
Evening News, Syracuse, N. Y.

The money is not for the benefit in any way of any newspaper associated with the Western Democratic campaign fund. Each newspaper is simply acting as the agent and the money is to be used to educate the doubtful voters of doubtful Western States and offset the corruption fund accumulated secretly by the Quays, the Carters and Wainmakers and the Duddleys of the Republican foe. The importance, therefore, of every Democratic newspaper's hearty co-operation in the Western Democratic Campaign Fund is apparent. There is probably no town in the United States where a Democratic newspaper is published where it will not be possible to raise some money. Heretofore no effort has been made to get at those Democrats who would be willing to give small sums into the treasury of the party. The object which the World and its allies have in view is to get at these people and furnish them a conduit through which their dime and the dollar may be poured. Even a few dollars from each town will make an imposing aggregate.

Quite a number of papers in New York State are already among the World's allies. It will not be too much to have one in every county. There is plenty of work for each and the triumph attained by all will be the triumph of an aggressive Democracy. The campaign does not imply an abandonment of New York. On the contrary it will stimulate the Democracy of the State to renewed effort by inspiring all with the certainty of success. And no Democrat who subscribes to the Western fund will do anything less for the party at home. Again, the uncertainty which seems to center about one or two of the Southern States makes Democratic effort in the West a necessity. Victory now means a continued victory hereafter.

Under the caption "At Work" the World to-morrow will say editorially: "One week ago to-day the Western fund was launched. It has received subscriptions to a Western Democratic campaign fund. On the following day three contributions aggregating \$12,500 were recorded. The total amount received was \$17,584.71. This sum should be

doubled during the present week and tripled before Sept. 1. The work has only begun. The plan was novel. Time was required to acquaint the public with the purpose and details of the movement. We believe that now the proposition in general and in part is well understood. It is no more than a determination to make a resolute effort to win those Western States, which, although Republican in previous presidential years, are now to the Democracy not only debatable but hoped. We cannot make a clearer statement of the facts upon which this movement is based or of the objects which it success may achieve than that which appeared in this column last Sunday. The original announcement therefore is repeated to-day in another column of this page. It well deserves a second reading. Meanwhile it is interesting to note the progress of the work. During the last six days over 2,800 individual contributions have been received ranging in amount from \$10.00 to 10 cents. Each day has shown an increase in the number of subscribers. Despite the fact that yesterday was a holiday nearly 600 were received, chief among them being the most significant. All were the contributions of a score of earnest men way out in Ohio and of "thirty tariff-reform workmen." Two, whose names permitted, gave \$100 each. Two others gave \$50. The remainder of the total was made up of small donors and dimes.

This is right.

To have its greatest effect the fund must be both national and popular. The great number of contributors proves that it has become popular already, and each day adds breadth to its interest. No less encouraging is the hearty response to the fund by the Democratic newspapers invited to join the movement.

Before next Sunday shall have come more than fifty, and probably a hundred of the most energetic and influential Democratic papers in this country will have enlisted in the cause.

What does all this mean?

It means the opening of the greatest and most potent campaign of education ever known. It means ultimately the emancipation from plutocratic misrule of not only the doubtful West, but the entire people.

In the cause worthy?

Will you help?

Of the day's subscriptions the World will say to-morrow: "The number of new subscribers yesterday to the Western Democratic campaign fund tell one rightly, which week to be expected on account of the half holiday. The amount contributed, however, was greater than the day before. Many of the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska are wandering in the wilderness of ignorance for want of a Moses to lead them to a better land, suffering from causes of which they are ignorant they continue to encourage them with a patience and long suffering worthy of your pity. Taxed right and left for nearly everything they use and wear they worry out an existence of less than ten years.

Yet these same farmers for years have been supporting a party whose aim it is to enrich the few at the expense of the masses. They little knew that in casting their votes for the Republican nominees they were helping to increase their own burdens.

In 1872, they helped to elect a President who promised them the richest harvest. Lay clear before the farmer the true state of affairs and he will become a Democrat. Show to him the one-sided workings of the McKinley bill; he is individually imposed on by its provisions and you prove to him how his pocket is touched. When he is brought to realize that he is paying out lavishly to support a party that only imposes upon him additional burdens you will not only secure a vote from Harrison to Cleveland but you will also secure the confidence of the man who is certain to make himself felt among his fellow farmers. The campaign in the West must be an educational one. Voters must be taught the crying necessity of tariff reform. The benefits of a Democratic Government must be brought home to them in no uncertain way. The necessities of the hour must be shown to them. The principles of Democracy and to expose the enormities of the present high tariff laws scores of well-informed speakers and tons of campaign literature will be needed. All this will cost money, but the expenditure will be a good investment, for the chances of winning are excellent. Already several leading Republican papers of the West are reminding the leaders of the party that in none of the States may a walk-over be expected. The Republicans are on the run. Help them to make the route complete. It can be done and you can help in the doing. If you have not already subscribed do not let another day intervene before sending in your contribution.

THE FIGHT FOR THE WEST.

Why the Democratic Party Expects to Gain Republican Votes.

That the campaign in the West for the Democratic ticket offers great chances of success is doubted only by those who consider ancient traditions as superior to present developments. The reasons that incline the Democrats to believe that the future of the party lies in the West are as follows:

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was a Democratic State from the time of its admission to the Union in 1818, until 1850.

Even when William Henry Harrison was elected in 1840 it remained true to the Democracy. It was not until Lincoln became a candidate that the State left the Democratic ranks, and then solely on the war and slavery questions.

Since that time the Republicans have carried the State in presidential years as follows:

1876—Plurality, 19,691. Majority, 2,908.
1880—Plurality, 40,716. Majority, 13,515.
1884—Plurality, 22,155. Majority, 1,900.

Thus at the latest presidential election, although the Republican ticket carried the State, the Democratic majority was changed to a minority of 6,500.

In 1892, the Democratic majority was well understood. The issue of 1892. It is better understood now than it was. Then, the issue was so confused by the Democrats' own divisions that the issue was not clear. The convictions which made Illinois Democratic two years ago are still as strong as ever. The Democratic majority in Illinois is a fact. Another fact is that the Democratic majority in the State has twenty-four electoral votes.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin's constitution was adopted in 1848.

Although slavery was becoming the theme of excited political discussion in and out of Congress, the tariff had been up to that time the most prominent issue of the day. The Democratic majority in Wisconsin was a fact. Another fact is that the Democratic majority in the State has ten electoral votes.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858.

It was a Democratic State from the time of its admission to the Union in 1858, until 1890.

It was not until 1890 that the State left the Democratic ranks, and then solely on the war and slavery questions.

Since that time the Republicans have carried the State in presidential years as follows:

1876—Plurality, 19,691. Majority, 2,908.
1880—Plurality, 40,716. Majority, 13,515.
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NEBRASKA.

Nebraska was admitted to the Union in 1867.

Nebraska's Constitution was adopted by a majority of only 10, the people dividing on the issue of slavery.

In 1868 the Republican candidate for Governor received a majority of 145, but in 1869 the Democratic candidate received a majority of 10,687. In 1872 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1876 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1880 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1884 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1888 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1892 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1896 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1900 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1904 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1908 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1912 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1916 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1920 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1924 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1928 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1932 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1936 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1940 the Republican party retained the State, and in 1944 the Republican party retained the 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REMOVAL NOTICE

The Old, Reliable Jewelry House of C. BOEHMER & CO., for the past THIRTY YEARS located at 511 Franklin av., have REMOVED to their NEW and SPACIOUS STORE

Where they have greatly added to their already large stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, GOLD, and COIN.

C. H. BOEHMER & CO.

806 N. BROADWAY.

 **2D-HAND SAFETIES**
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A FEW BARGAINS.

'90 pattern VICTOR, nearly new, \$135..... Now \$65.00

91 pattern COLUMBIA, cushion on tires, \$135..... Now 190.00
91 pattern SWIFT SAFETY, cushion tires, \$135..... Now 60.00
Good Safeties, solid, cushion and pneumatic tires, ranging in prices from \$25 to \$50.00. They are all in excellent shape and are all ready to ride. Those wishing to secure a good machine call and examine them. It has paid others, why not you?
The celebrated SWIFT is still leading. See them.

JORDAN & SANDERS,
Get Lists and Catalogues.
1324 Washington Avenue.

tenstein will pitch against the visitors to-day, either Cobb or McInham will officiate for Baltimore. As this is Baltimore's last game in the American League, the big crowd will be out to see them. Play will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE
Games Played. Won. Lost. Cost.
Cleveland..... 31 22 9 \$70
St. Louis..... 31 22 9 \$70

COLUMBIANS VS. SENATORS.
LONGSTREET, N.Y., AUG. 20.—Good holding

LOUISVILLE		WASHINGTON		P. A. T.	
Brown, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Wright, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Wright, 1b	1	0	0	0	0
Wright, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 4b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 5b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 6b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 7b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 8b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 9b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 10b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 11b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 12b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 13b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 14b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 15b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 16b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 17b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 18b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 19b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 20b	0	0	0	0	0
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Wright, 24b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 25b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 26b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 27b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 28b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 29b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 30b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 31b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 32b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 33b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 34b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 35b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 36b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 37b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 38b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 39b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 40b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 41b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 42b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 43b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 44b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 45b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 46b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 47b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 48b	0	0	0	0	0
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Wright, 67b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 68b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 69b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 70b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 71b	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 72b	0	0	0		

[illegible]

ANOTHER ANSONIAN SOUTH-PAW.
CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Anson tried his new south-paw find, Miller, to-day. He let in two runs in the first, but evened up things by driving in three runs with a double in the third. Snyder declared O'Brien safe at first base, and the visitors were out.

EAGLES		BROOKLYN	
IN. P.O.A.	PTS.	IN. P.O.A.	PTS.
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3	0	0	0
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5	0	0	0
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99	0	0	0
100	0	0	0

Totals.....	10	24	9	3	Totals.....	11	27	9
Insains.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chicago.....	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis.....	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 4. First on base—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Miller, 3; by Kennedy, 6. Three hits—By Miller, 3; by Kennedy, 2. Sacrifice hits—Duncan, Kinslow, Miller. Stolen bases—By Kennedy, 2. Errors—By Ryan, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Duncan, Kinslow, Miller. Stolen bases—By Kennedy, 2. Errors—By Ryan, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Duncan, Kinslow, Miller. Stolen bases—By Kennedy, 2. Errors—By Ryan, Burns.

Double play—Ryan, Kirtledge. Wild pitch—By Kennedy. Ball game.

Umpire—Snyder. Time, 2½ h.

DENY LIONS DID IT.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 20.—The Cleveland and New Yorkers played two games to-day in

first game Crane was in great form and let the home team down with but one hit. King was hit a trifle harder in the second game, the F. W. Hiemans will cross bats with the Little Shamrocks at Vandeventer avenue and Pine street this afternoon. Carl Harvey will do the pitching for the Hiemans.

unt Denny Lyons lost it by an excuse
 unt of a hot ground hit with the bases
 killed and two Cleveland men out. Both
 frames were pitchers' battles more than
 him else and there was little chance for
 brilliant fielding. Attendance 7,800. Score,
 first game:
 CLEVELAND.....
 13, P.O. A. E.
 NEW YORK.....
 13, P.O. A. E.

with any 9-year-old club. Address John Mc-
 Emerry, 3903 Eugenia street.
 The Livings would like to play the Liberty
 Sunday morning, Aug. 28. Ad dress chal-
 lenges to Thos. Smith, D. Crawford & Co.

THE RATTLESNAKE'S BITE.

[illegible]

The Leaders turned the tables on Powers' reorganized, and wrested victory from them by force, with little loss. It was a close and

Xciting contest.									
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1-3
New York.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-2

Earned runs—New York, 1. Bases on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2. New York, 7. First base on error—Cupp, 2. King, 5. Runners out—By Cupp, 6; by King, 4. Two-base hits—H. Lyons, Herman. Sacrifice hits—Burkett,

BADWIN ON THE TRICK.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 20.—The Bottoms were unable to hit Mark Baldwin in to-day's race. The horse was ridden by Dave, 2; English, who was riding in the saddle near Billy, when a big rat lay in the road leaped at him as he passed. It struck his head driving one of his fangs clear through the thick leather of his boot between his trousers, just escaping the fist. He required considerable kicking to shake that snake off, and woee he was finally got rid of.

[illegible][illegible]

er the Orioles, and young Hawke or Brel- | D. SNITZER, 1118 Olive St., St. Louis.

"I jammed the window up with a sledge bang, drove a tack in on which it lay flat and settled back in comfort to read a newspaper."

A Snug Fit.

from the Chicago Inter Ocean.

rose: "How strange, Edith; my engagement just fits you."

Edith: "Dear old Herbert had it made for not a month ago."

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS—New Orleans, 5; Chattanooga,
MOBILE—Mobile, 2; Atlanta, 4.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery, 5; Macon, 5.
BALTIMORE'S FAREWELL GAME.
The Baltimore Orioles will play the St. Louis
team in the last championship game of their
series at Sportsman's Park to-day.
Browns hope to continue their victories
the Orioles, and young Hawke or Brel-

\$60 LADIES' CYCLES \$64

Having just bought a
bargain lot of Ladies'
Cycles very cheap, I offer
same at retail for \$60; 25
in., cushion tired and
ball bearings. The bargain of the season.

D. SNYDER, 1115 Olive St., St. Louis.

HALL VICTORIOUS.

Ted Pritchard Whipped by the Australian in Four Rounds.

THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT PRIVATELY NEAR BRIGHTON YESTERDAY.

Hall's Height and Long Reach Won Him the Fight—Mitchell Secured the Victor—New Rules for Second Amateur Athletic Union Championships—General Sporting News.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Jim Hall and Ted Pritchard fought at Brighton to-day, and the former won at the end of the fourth round, after having thrashed his way from the start. The news that they had met to-day was a surprise to the public. It was not expected that the men would meet at Brighton. It is said that the statement about the probability of police interference was apprehended and so closely was the secret kept that only a few sports besides the backers and seconds were present. The fight was for £2.00. The betting was in favor of Hall. For some days reports have been current that Pritchard was not himself and that he showed a lassitude which did not promise well for his success in the ring. Hall, on the other hand, has been in first rate form and was backed readily and heavily by those best acquainted with his condition.

The two men looked well as they took their places in the ring, and Pritchard showed no signs of the lassitude attributed to him.

In the first round Pritchard showed inferiority. Hall was by far the cleverer of the two. He parried Pritchard's blows with considerable address and gave him stinging returns. This clever work, on the part of Hall, and the evident inability of Pritchard to cope with him soon convinced most of the spectators that the fight would go against Pritchard, and after the first round large odds were offered in favor of Hall.

In the second round Pritchard seemedullen. He attempted at first to force the fighting and crowded his opponent, but the latter met his advance with coolness, fought cleverly, and left him at the end of the second round. Pritchard, however, without mercy, he attacked Pritchard, and he was sending his own net home at nearly every drive. The result of the fourth and last round was a foregone conclusion. Pritchard came forward manfully, but he was unable to longer reach and severe blows of his opponent, Hall, flashed by the prospect of victory, seemed fresher than at the beginning. Hall knocked Pritchard down without mercy and finally knocked him out, ending the fight and winning the £2,000. Although Hall was the victor, it was admitted on all sides that Pritchard made a splendid defense.

NOEL ANGRY.

THE OLYMPIC CLUB PRESIDENT DENIES SOME STORIES—CONDITION OF THE NEW.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 20.—The officials of the Olympic Club seem to treat the opposition of the gambling element as a step by some of the enemies of the club to injure its standing here and elsewhere. President Noel, who was told of the statement wired North last night to the effect that the opposition to the club would be so used as to prevent, if possible, the successful bringing about of the three contests scheduled. The little president, however, was told of the statement and he was told of the effect that the opposition to the club would be so used as to prevent, if possible, the successful bringing about of the three contests scheduled. He denied having any promises to members of the Legislature as claimed and said that none of the club's affairs were of any concern to him. He said that the club was a private club and that the club was a private club and that the club was a private club.

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AT A ROPE'S END.

Francisco Torres Pays the Penalty for the Murder of McKelvey.

THE DEATH OF MRS. MODJESKA'S RANCH FOREMAN AVENGED.

The Murderer Drugged From Jail Early This Morning and Hanged to a Telegraph Pole—Green Farley Shot Through the Heart at Parkersburg, W. Va.—Other Crimes.

SANTA ANNA, Cal., Aug. 21.—Early this morning Francisco Torres, who buried a dagger in the heart of Supt. McKelvey of Mm. Modjeska's ranch, was dragged from jail and hanged at the intersection of the most prominent streets of the city. The mob worked with great speed and determination, and they surrounded the jail and when the jailer opened the door to come out and parley they overpowered him and captured the keys. Torres' cell was pointed out by the other prisoners and it was quickly opened and the murderer was dragged out. He screamed and sobbed, protesting his innocence and begging for mercy. He kicked and fought desperately but was soon bound. A towel was tied over his mouth to stop his noise, and he was dragged out of his cell and carried to the corner of Second and Main streets. The crowd followed him and he was hanged to a telegraph pole. A rope was thrown across the cross-arm, the loop was thrown over the murderer's head and in another moment he was hanging with his toes about two feet above the ground. The crowd roared with approval, leaving the murderer hanging. When the body was cut down this morning it was seen that in the hurry and confusion the rope was not placed around the murderer's neck but around his chest, which undoubtedly greatly prolonged his agony. Some, however, believe that he was strangled by the rope before he was hanged.

There is great excitement over the affair and it is generally condemned. The crime committed by Torres was cold blooded. McKelvey was the business agent of the ranch belonging to the actress, Modjeska. He had been served with a garnishee for their poll tax. This he paid and deducted from the wages of Torres, who was an employee of the ranch. This was the only provocation Torres had for the murder. Torres objected to the murder being done in the city and he refused to yield attacked him with a dagger. McKelvey tried to defend himself with the handle of a pick-axe, but was fatally stabbed. Torres fled to the mountains and for weeks eluded his pursuers. About a week ago he was captured and brought to this city. At that time his preliminary examination the defendant set up a plea of self-defense and he was committed to jail to await trial. He was held for trial, however, on a charge of murder, as his guilt was undoubtedly.

There has been a feeling that, notwithstanding his guilt, it might be impossible to prove it in a court in a way that would secure the death penalty, and the citizens took the law into their own hands. Torres was a tough-looking Mexican, of small medium caliber, who was never without a cigarette in his mouth.

KILLED IN THE ATTEMPT.

A RAILROAD ROBBER SHOT DOWN IN A FRIGHT OFFICE.

PIEDMONT, Ala., Aug. 20.—An attempt was made to rob the East & West Railroad freight office at Coal City, Ala., last night, and M. C. McCalley, one of the robbers, was killed. About midnight three men appeared at the office and began to batter in the door. McCalley had entered, when parties who had concealed themselves in the office opened fire upon the robbers. McCalley was shot in the chest and he fell. The other two robbers fled. The other two robbers fled. The other two robbers fled.

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FIXING THE BLAME.

Police and Dispensary Official at Log-gerheads.

THE MURDER MYSTERY OF JOHN JOHNSON CAUSES THE TROUBLE.

Who Is Responsible for Failure to Secure Any Clue as to Johnson's Slayer—A Case of Curious Complications—War-rant for Slander—General Police News.

THE CASE OF JOHN JOHNSON, THE NEGRO TAKEN TO THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM THE DISPENSARY ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 25, WITH SEVERAL UGLY STABBINGS IN THE BODY, AND WHO DIED YESTERDAY MORNING WITHOUT HAVING MADE A STATEMENT AS TO WHO HIS ASSAILANT WAS, HAS DEVELOPED INTO A MURDER MYSTERY THAT HAS ALREADY GOT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE DISPENSARY OFFICIALS AT LOG-GERHEADS AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE TO SECURE ANY CLUE AS TO JOHNSON'S SLAYER—A CASE OF CURIOUS COMPLICATIONS—WAR-RANT FOR SLANDER—GENERAL POLICE NEWS.

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THE CASE OF JOHN JOHNSON, THE NEGRO TAKEN TO THE CITY HOSPITAL FROM THE DISPENSARY ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 25, WITH SEVERAL UGLY STABBINGS IN THE BODY, AND

The Best 3 for 25c and 10c Straight Cigars in the United States

the Best 3 for 25c and 10c Straight Cigars in the United States

THREE (For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.) **SIZES.**

FLOR DE TAYLOR

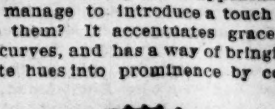
If your Retailer does not handle these Cigars send us \$1.25 certified check or Post-office order, and we will send you (charges prepaid) sample box of 30 10-cent size. For particulars address

TAYLOR, MFG. COMPANY

TAYLOR MFG. COMPANY,
Fourth and Vine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.


<p>THE PROVINCE OF BLACK IN GOWNS.</p> <p><u>An Illustration of Its Use in Accentuating the Pale Color Mixture.</u></p>	<p>WOMAN'S DRESS A CRIME.</p> <p><u>Mrs. Herbert Ward's Strong Language About "Shades" and "Veils."</u></p>
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Do you know that if you wanted your dress reforms about the same as I want, you would have to introduce a touch of black into them? It accentuates graceful lines and curves, and has a way of bringing delicate hues into prominence by contrast.



—Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward was a dress reformer about the same as I am. She wrote "The Story of Arline," and she once made a lecture on the subject, a part of which I published in the August Arena. It would be interesting to know if she has modified those views, for she has not written about dress for years and she has made no dress reformers heroines in her books. An extract from this old lecture follows:

"When I see women stay indoors the entire forenoon because their morning dresses trail on the ground, and indoors all the afternoon because there comes up a shower, and their walking dress would soak and wrangle; or when I see the 'workwoman' standing at the counter, or at the teacher's desk from day to dark, in the greened boots and damp stockings which her muddy skirts, flapping from side to side, have compelled her to endure."



—

dure: when I see her a few
 weeks thereafter going to Dr. Cleveland
 for treatment as a consequence
 of heat, after the most patient ex-
 pectant, that, in spite of stout water-
 proof flannels and dress skirt, three or four
 inches from the ground, and a young
 girl is compelled to a general change of
 clothing each individual time, she returns
 from her daily walks in the summer rain,
 when I see a woman climbing up stairs with
 her baby in one arm and its bowl of
 and milk in the other and see her tripping or
 her dress at every step. If, indeed, baby
 bowl, bread, milk and mother to be down-
 in universal chaos, it is only from the
 efforts of good skill and the
 experience on the part of the mother in
 performing that acrobatic feat; when phy-
 sicians tell me what fearful jars and strain

[illegible]

The protecting him is adorned with a full

lills of black lace, and is brightened up underneath with rolls of pink velvet. A bunch of pink roses on the left side, nestling against upright loops and puckered bow in black lace. Strings in pink satin ribbon.

THE SERVANT QUESTION AGAIN.

Lady Jeune Speaks of Some of its Features in the "Fortnightly Review."

Lady Jeune, who recently sat London again, has written a brilliant article on the subject, and turned her attention to another feature of modern life, and in this month's *Fortnightly Review* treats the servant question. The immediate cause of the article is the discussion in England of an immense organization of household workers similar to the labor unions, and protecting the rights of its members by similar rules as to hours and wages.

Lady Jeune dwells humorously on what the question of miliary will be when her work is done by batches of laborers working eight hours each, and each one doing only what is so nominated in the bond. The baby sitting in the cradle on days when the afternoon nurse is on leave and the morning nurse declines to remain after hours; the fortuitousness of the first cook to tell her late afternoon that there are a few guests invited to dine—such incidents as are met with as the "servants' union" grows.

And there Lady Jeune leaves the matter to the reader to solve out as he will.

NOW OPEN.
415 WASHINGTON AV.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
LUNCH PARLOR.



NOW READY
Home Made Bread, Pies, and Puddings
of best materials. When you are downtown stop in and take some home with you. We bake every day.

spring order out of chaos. Instead she says to say how many servants there are on the estate and how serious a strike on their part would be. There are 1,808,397, including chamberlains, grooms, butlers, footmen, hotel and other employees, and she says that the only hope which Lady Jeune seems to have is in the fact that there are more servants than there were when the strike has been at any previous time. This is the fruit of a combination of circumstances. The first is the fact that the strike is being reduced by financial disasters to dispend with the extra maid, the growing popularity of the strike has reduced the necessity for a large clause and other causes have contributed to it. It is impossible for the second rate servants to be so numerous as the first rate. When Lady Jeune drifts into a recital of the hardships of servants under the overbearing rule of some mistress and the stupid stupidity of others, and makes an appeal for more intelligent treatment of "help." The work is so outrageously underpaid and the "help" is so dwelt upon, and then her ladyship is left in the absence of old-time fidelity existing between master and servant to pay a sentimental tribute to "the old days" when the servants were poured out many childish griefs, and above all the beloved old ones, on whose tender and motherly breast she have often wept and where she never failed to find the love and sympathy we ought.

What wants to be done with the new purses under the servants' Union, whose love and sympathy are hired for only eight hours a day, and who does not and the servant question is only been restated, not answered, by her position, unless the 'familiar sentence' "a good servant is as good as a good servant" and must be made as Lady Jeune's final recipe for household unsanctity.

Plans for Rent.

The largest stock at the lowest figures, untapped if purchased.

HOLLMAN BROS. CO.
Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

**THE SUPREME LODGE ANNUAL SESSION
OPENS THERE ON TUESDAY.**



Broadway, cor. Locust.

They will be pleased to see you;

Why don't you get your prices:

\$1.00 and up for steel frames and \$3.00 and up for gold.

Repairs carefully and promptly executed.

SUING FOR PAY.

Arbitrators Ask Money for Their Services—Other Court News.

Herman Kerkut and William A. Edensboro filed suit yesterday against the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Co. for \$600 each for services alleged to have been rendered as arbitrators in adjusting damages to the city of St. Louis by the Florida Works Co., and John O'Brien and Joseph F. Vanger, on Main street, between Florida and Adams streets, for securing of a franchise to the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern road to lay its tracks on Main street.

The George H. Dickinson Paper Co. filed suit yesterday against the City of St. Louis for \$69.32 on account, and \$208.32 on a note.

Charles Long filed suit for \$7,000 yesterday against J. L. Leins. They were married Aug. 2, 1891, and lived together until Jan. 26, 1892, and had one child, now sentenced to the penitentiary.

Anna Ungar Mahler began a suit for divorce yesterday against Julius Frederick Mahler, charging desertion. They were married May 1, 1890, and had one child, born about July 2, 1891. There is one child whose custody she asks.

Annie P. Jackson sued John Jackson for divorce yesterday, charging failure to support and adultery. She alleges that he attempted to kill her and told her that he hated her and wished she were dead. They were married June 2, 1891, and lived together until May 1, 1892.

John C. Young began a partition suit yesterday against Catherine Nead, John C. Nead, Mary Nead, Catherine Nead, Wm. Nead, Jr. and John C. Nead, claiming that they owned thirty feet on Morgan street at the southwest corner of Second street, between Morgan street and Adams street.

Anna Lebens filed suit yesterday against Thor. Cantwell and his bondsmen, M. M. Newman and James A. Spillinger, asking for \$800 damages. She alleges that he was on July 19, 1892, an execution was issued against Peter A. Spillinger, asking for money and certain property levied on. On August 1, 1892, the plaintiff alleged she notified the sheriff that the property belonged to her and Cantwell asked an indefinitely bond with Newman and Spillinger as sureties.

Court Notes.

The St. Louis Industrial Commission Co. filed articles of incorporation yesterday with a capital stock of \$50,000, all paid. B. M. Cornwall and H. J. Goebels own five shares of the stock.

Public Administrator Charles Scudder was granted letters of administration yesterday

"SWEET POTATO FLOUR."

A St. Louis German Housewife Invents and Patents a New Food Product.

Mrs. Elise Strauss, a motherly and bright-eyed German lady living at No. 1904 South Tenth street in this city, has just received from the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., a "caveat" protecting her interest in a peculiar patent for which she has applied. The patent in question is intended to cover the process of making "sweet potato flour," or as it is technically termed in Patent Office phraseology, "dissociated food product," and the idea of thus utilizing the sweet potato is, Mrs. Strauss claims, entirely original with herself. The processes so far developed are those of peeling the potato and skin-drying the peel so that it will keep for any length of time as a food for live stock, of drying and grinding the sweet potato into three distinct grades of flour, and also of slicing and drying in the form of "sweet potato Saratoga chips." All these different forms of the dissociated product, Mrs. Strauss claims, will owe their success to being thoroughly skin-dried, kept for years in any climate, and the process being the inventor of the process, believing that she has made possible a new and great food product. The three grades of "sweet potato flour" embraced by the process are shown in samples carried by Mrs. Strauss. The first is very fine-ground, sweet to the taste, and in appearance much like high grade wheat flour. Mrs. Strauss says she has already tested its bread-making merits, and that with the necessary addition of yeast it makes a light, white and very palatable and nutritious bread. The second grade is somewhat coarser ground, and is intended for "children's" and "old people's" use. The third grade is very coarse, almost in flakes, and Mrs. Strauss says that it makes excellent cakes, "sweet potato balls," etc. The dried "sweet potato Saratoga chips" are exactly like their totemlike prototypes, the Irish potato Saratoga chips, in appearance. "They are exactly the same," says Mrs. Strauss, "except that when you cook the Irish potato chips you then sprinkle salt over them, while with the sweet potato chips you use sugar instead."

Mrs. Strauss, in talking about her invention, or discovery, explains that it was suggested to her by the fact that she had seen women with thousands of housewives, has had in "keeping" sweet potatoes. She states that the experiment was made by her, and is described above for some time, and is fully convinced that this method means a revolution in the future handling of the sweet potato crops of California and the South. It opens up a new field for one of the most trifling products of nature, and the inventor of the "sweet potato food process" claims that the day will come when "sweet potato flour" will be one of the staple supplies of the world.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, Attorneys, Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyers, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215, 216 and 217, Odd Fellow's Building, and room 48 Pacific Building, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted the past week:

Valve-James B. Case, Webster Groves, and W. H. Hendrick, assignors to N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.
Fanning Mill-Osbert D. Dickey, Mountain Grove.

Apparatus for Consumption of Sewer Gas-Jacob Eckhardt, St. Louis.
Guide for Replacing Electric Trolleys-Charles Fortin, Florissant.

Means for Propelling Boats-Alanson M. Haswell, assignor of one-half to J. C. Plumb, Springfield.
Rail brake-Charles W. Howlett, assignor of one-third to D. S. Gerber, Kansas City, Mo.

Air-compressor-Arthur H. Hutchinson, assignor to L. N. Hutchinson, Kansas City.
Spinning-top-Francis W. Lile, St. Louis.
Hydraulic brick-press-Julius J. Koch, St. Louis.

Window-frame-Frank Mesker and T. O. Argeus, assignors to Mesker & Bro., St. Louis.
Building-front-Frank Mesker and T. O. Argeus, assignors to Mesker & Bro., St. Louis.

Corn-popping apparatus-Nelson B. Olson, Kansas City, assignor to C. O. Olson, Savonburg, Neb.
Bolt-cutter-Wm. H. Ransom, Kirksville.

Building front-Charles T. Richards, assignor to Mesker & Bro., St. Louis.
Drawer-stop and guide-Henry E. Spaunhorst, St. Louis.
Window blind-Edward Stoeppelwerth and C. H. Knefelkamp, St. Louis.

Car-brake-James J. H. Davis, assignor of seven-fifteenths to J. F. De Laussus, St. Louis.
Combined dresser and table-Bernadine Wilms, St. Louis.

Sach balance-Henry F. Cayce, McGregor.
Car coupling-William H. Davis, assignor of one-half to W. T. and M. F. Armstrong, Chapel Hill.
Drawer for locomotives-Samuel R. Heldelberg, Palestine.

Buckle-John G. Taylor, Kosse.

ST. LOUIS HONORED.

W. H. Woodward Elected President of the United Typothetis of America.

At the annual convention of the United Typothetis of America, held last week in Toronto, Canada, Mr. W. H. Woodward, President and Treasurer of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co. of St. Louis, was unanimously elected President. The organization is an association of the leading printers, stationers, paper-dealers and men in kindred branches in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Woodward is an excellent example of what a poor boy can accomplish in this country. At the age of 5 years he arrived in America from England. He started in life at the bottom round of the ladder, serving a three-years apprenticeship as a printer in the office of Alwood & Buck, publishers of the Wisconsin Statesman at Madison in 1849. The old Washington hand press then occupied the highest position in the press builder's art and with these facilities a career was commenced the record of which has been equalled by few. In 1852 his family removed to St. Louis, where he entered the employ of Chambers & Knapp, then proprietors of the Missouri Republican, at that time the leading paper of the West. He commenced as apprentice in the job department and worked the following "cub" journeyman and foreman respectively during a thirteen years' connection.



W. H. Woodward.

With the paper. In January, 1867, Mr. Woodward embarked in business for himself and laid the foundation of an enviable record. Endowed with an even temperament and happy disposition, Mr. Woodward has solved the problem of always looking on the bright side of things. Few men in the West enjoy the good will and confidence of their fellow-men in a more eminent degree and number among their acquaintances a larger circle of representative men than Mr. Woodward. His devotion to business has interposed between him and public office, although he was an Alderman in 1876, and was Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. in 1887, and for two years

**BECAUSE
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It is the METROPOLIS OF THE WEST and Southwest, and the Best Railroad and Commercial Center in America.

It offers to Buyers Exceptional Advantages, being the best Market in the United States for Merchandise of every description.

Its Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Establishments are the Finest on the Continent in their respective lines.

St. Louis Real Estate affords an Unsurpassed Medium for the Safe Investment of Large or Small Amounts with the certainty of Liberal Returns.

There are now being erected in St. Louis a number of Magnificent Hotels and Office Buildings at an aggregate cost of upwards of \$12,000,000.

St. Louis is the Center of the Most Productive and Best Section of the United States; has exceptionally Cheap Coal, an abundance of Water, and every facility for Manufacturing and Commerce.

The Illuminations and Festivities for the Fall of 1892 will be by far the Grandest ever seen in any city in the world.

First Illumination of the Season Thursday Next, August 25.

Grand Illuminations September 1, 3, 5, 15, 22 and 29, October 1, 4, 6, 13 and 20.

Over 75,000 Gas and Electric Lights! Gorgeous Electrical Panorama! Magnificent Arches!
The Most Dazzling Display Ever Beheld!

The GREAT ANNUAL EXPOSITION will open Wednesday, September 7, and will continue until October 22.

GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PIECES will open the Exposition and give Four Concerts daily.

GRAND T. P. A. CELEBRATION. Over 2000 Traveling Men in line, Saturday, October 1.

The VEILED PROPHET will parade with Oriental Splendor Tuesday, October 4.

The ST. LOUIS FAIR, the Grandest Fair in America, opens Monday, October 3, and continues open until Saturday, October 8.

The Great Annual TROTting MEETING will take place during Fair Week, and will be free to all visitors to the Fair.

Reduced Rates on All Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

Tourists and others crossing the continent should obtain transportation "via St. Louis" and stop off in St. Louis a few days to enjoy the Carnival Festivities.

For information as to railroad rates apply to nearest Station Agent. For other information apply to
Bureau of Information, Autumnal Festivities Association, St. Louis.

HE TALKS PLAIN.

Joseph M. Anthony Discusses O'Shea and the Grain Inspection Office.

Joseph M. Anthony, the gentleman whose official head in the Grain Inspection office was cut off recently by Grain Inspector O'Shea, is pronounced in his charges of political machination preferred against that office. Yesterday Mr. Anthony said:

"The whole concern is a political machine. As evidence, Mr. Henry of Cape Girardeau county was an assistant inspector. He was competent, he has a certificate of his competency from an elevator company, as also from Joseph M. O'Shea, chief inspector. But Mr. Henry was not a Breathitt man, hence he was turned adrift and another put in his stead. As to the correctness of my statements I refer you to Mr. Henry himself—and as to Joseph M. O'Shea, I refer you to such men as Messrs. Shaw, Sebastian and Gains of St. Francis county, who all worked under him; also Mr. Webb of Crawford county."

O'Shea says there is no truth in this representation that county. Mr. O'Shea says that there is no law for the creation of the model of the Fourth Bridge has been secured comes the application of the management of space in which to show a large model or relief map of that road. This will illustrate the most graphic manner possible the famous St. Gotthard Tunnel and the manner in which mountain inclines are surmounted by modern engineering science.

Lowest Priced House in America for Fine**DIAMONDS.**

Diamond Finger Rings..... \$18 to \$ 200
Diamond Ear Rings..... 20 to 3,000
Diamond Lace-Pins..... 15 to 1,200
Diamond Bracelets..... 25 to 900
Diamond Studs..... 10 to 600
Diamond Collar Buttons..... \$ to 150

Finest qualities imported direct. See them at

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.

Catalogue, 2,000 Engravings, mailed free.

acted no business. Each one of these mourners drew \$11.50 of the State's money. May 12, 1891, Joseph went to Kansas City and returned. His check I drew for \$14.80. On June 6, 1891, Breathitt went to St. Joseph and Kansas City. His check I drew for \$28. June 19, 1891, Hennessey takes a whirl around the circle. I gave him a check for \$28. July 19, 1891, Breathitt took a trip to Kansas City and St. Louis. I gave him a check for \$28. Nov. 27, 1891, Hennessey and Joseph M. O'Shea Hennessey a check for \$20 and J. M. O'Shea a check for \$20.50.

Then Deputy Chief James A. Miller tries his hand. He was sent to Kansas City. I issued him a check for \$25. Again, April 15, 1892, O'Shea goes to Kansas City and returns. I gave him a check for \$31.75. I have only given a few of these items which I consider legitimate charges. They adorn the pages of my books, aggregating some \$700.50. As to proteges and relatives, Commissioner Breathitt had one brother at Kansas City on the payroll until early last spring. At that time the Kansas City people took the bit in their mouths and disregarded the inspection force of the State, since which time there has been no business done there and two of the clerical force here in St. Louis. Last summer he had three at one time.

Commissioner Hennessey has two sons on the force now in St. Louis. Last summer he had three at one time.

Commissioner Hickman has but one son; he is here on the payroll. He had a son-in-law on the force until such time as Breathitt and I made a political partnership.

His son-in-law, then, We come now to Mr. Harding, Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Last summer he had a son on the force, and all the time he has had and still has a son-in-law on the force. Hickman said at Jefferson City by my county, Madison, supported Breathitt my head would come off, and Breathitt was afraid that if he did not obey Joseph M. O'Shea that his brother would slide, and Hennessey was laying for me because my county was against him.

CLOCKS, GOOD CLOCKS.

\$1.25 to \$200.
See our immense stock of fine warranted clocks and note our low prices.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Broadway, corner Locust.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL FAIR.

An Exhibition of the Advantages of the New Territory—The Program.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 20.—The new Territory of Oklahoma has now had four seasons, three of which, including the present one, have been strikingly favorable to the agricultural development of the country. Its people have resolved to celebrate by the establishment of a territorial fair, on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October. The military reservation has been secured by permission of the Secretary of War for the purpose, and buildings are now being erected for the accommodation of the excursionists. Excursion rates have been secured on all roads. The Santa Fe, Rock Island and Great Northern roads may be taken for Oklahoma City. The agricultural exhibit is likely to astonish visitors. In the country in which Oklahoma City is situated there are wheat fields that have produced forty-two bushels per acre, oat fields that have produced over one hundred bushels to the acre, and corn fields eighty bushels.

Liberal prizes and premiums are offered in all departments, aggregating \$15,000. Seven thousand dollars are offered in the speed ring alone.

The proximity of Oklahoma City to some of the most interesting of the Indian wild tribes will enable the management to furnish some unique features in the way of amusements. Indian pony riding, war dances and ghost dances will figure in each day's programme.

BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The Position of "Library Pupil" at the Public Library Will Be Filled.

A new opening for educated women who wish to obtain employment is offered by a system now being adopted by the St. Louis Public Library. This is the method of training young lady apprentices or library pupils for employment in the library. The work is such as should be particularly congenial to well-educated young women, and offers excellent opportunity for some fortunate one to secure such position. The Public Library

Board holds the position open to competition, on the civil service reform basis, and the appointment will be given to the young lady passing the best examination. The examination will be held at the Public Library next Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

A Street-Car Social.

Three of the long, easy-riding cars on the St. Louis & Suburban road were filled last night by a merry party of young people who rode out to Hanoua and had a delightful time. Every laddie had his lassie, and it was universally admitted that the ride provided unapproachable facilities for pleasant conversation and innocent merriment. There are several parties of this kind arranged for, and the popularity of the road is at high-water mark among the young gentlemen and ladies of the West End. Cars to Wells every two minutes; to Normandy and Hanoua every ten minutes.

An Extra Session.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—The Legislature has been called to meet again Aug. 25 by the governor to consider the bills vetoed by him before the adjournment.

CATARRH IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her **SSS**. The first bottle seemed to **SSS** aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

Dr. L. B. RITCHIE, Mackey, Ind.
Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases is
SWISS BROS. CO., Atlanta.

WESTERN POLITICS.

Voice of the Campaign Orator Heard on Every Hand.

THE ISSUES MADE UP AND THE STRUGGLE FAIRLY BEGUN.

Thirty Thousand Majority Claimed for the Kansas Fusion Electoral Ticket—Pro

a Defensive Fight.

TORONTO, Kan. Aug. 20.—The Democratic

State Central Committee will open headquarters in this city on Monday, and will begin the most thorough canvass of the State that has ever been made by that party. The campaign will be formally opened about Sept. 10 with speeches by ex-Gov. Glick, ex-Gov. Robinson, Gen. Chas. W. Blair, Col. Thomas F. Fenlon and others. The prominent Democrats of the committee expect to have over one hundred speakers in the field by Sept. 20.

Chairman Jones said to-day to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent: "It is the judgment of the committee that we will carry Kansas for the fusion electors I ticket by at least 80,000 majority. It is my candid opinion that Harrison cannot possibly carry Kansas. It is true a great many Democrats will not vote the fusion State ticket, but they will vote for Harrison. Kansas will have yet to learn whether the fusion ticket will carry the electoral ticket. Of course the ten fusion electors from the State are

for Weaver, but the fact that their election takes Kansas out of the Republican column well repays the Democracy of this State for aiding in their election. I am confident, too, that the entire State ticket of the fusionists will be elected. A preliminary poll of 10,000, and the fusionists will not be less than 50,000, and possibly 25,000. The fusion candidate for Congressman at Large, Col. W. A. Harris, will defeat ex-Gov. Anthony by 15,000. The fact that he was a Confederate soldier will lose him a great many votes, but the vicious fight being made against him by the Republicans on that account will bring him at least 10,000 votes that he would win no otherwize get. The Democrats will make

strong sign for the Legislature to have found its majority in the next Legislature. The next United States Senator will come either from the Democrats or the Republicans, and the Democrats will be the strongest, and that in return for our support of the Alliance electoral and State tickets the third party will have a seat in the next Legislature of the State Senate.

The formal opening of the Republican campaign for the Legislature is for September. An opening rally will be held on that date in the city of Kansas, and a district rally in each of the districts. The Republican Central Committee is making great preparations for each meeting. The first District rally will be held in the city of Kansas, and the second in the Third District, in the Fourth at Topeka, in the Fifth at Lawrence, in the Sixth at Abilene, and in the seventh at Hutchinson. The Republican congressional candidates in each of the districts will be named at these meetings. Among others who will speak are Senator Perkins, ex-Congressman Peters, ex-Congressman Smith, ex-Congressman Jones, Judge J. C. Strong, Judge H. C. Siss, ex-Governor John P. Felt, ex-Governor John E. G. Gov. John E. St. John is making a two weeks' tour through Kansas for the Prohibition party, and will speak in each of the southern part of the state. He claims to have secured the support of 100,000 votes in Kansas this year. He is making a special visit to A. W. Smith, the Republican candidate for the United States House of Representatives, who is instrumental in having the name of St. John placed on the ticket for the Legislature.

A committee is at work trying to secure the withdrawal of Ed Arrington, the Democratic candidate for District Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the county offices. This was agreed to, but now the People's party refuses to do so, claiming that they would be unsatisfactory to the masses. The Democrats are mad and determined to win. They say that if the People's party leaders threaten to do likewise, Conservatives are trying to fix up the matter.

In favor of Fred Close, the People's candidate. It is believed that Close could defeat Chase, but Chase is a powerful man and is likely to be re-elected, if he had the field to himself. On the other hand the Carroll men want Close to withdraw, but the People's party will not do this. The People's party is for Carroll because he is a banker. It is probable that one will withdraw.

At the same time the People's party pressed probably two thousand people at Wichita this afternoon in behalf of the Prohibition and against the Republican ticket. He paid his money and then he said to Smith, "I am a Republican nominee for Governor; called him a villain, and told how Smith left the speaker's stand on the night of the election. He took the debate in favor of changing the name of St. John County to Logan County; he

[illegible]

was all right anyway and their presence was not needed; everybody else would not permit, and, therefore, and, besides, and, and beyond everything, and the Republican party would sweep the field without any effort. That was the argument, but the facts, not in any way approaching the ideal of Republicanism, were all that were wanted to show the world what it could do. The district of the State, and while the promises were fresh everything went well. But the fulfilment is wanting.

Those who have gone through the southern portion of the State in the interest of themselves, for the purpose of holding offices by the means of Republican votes,

DETERMINED TO DIE

John Henry Smith Hanged Himself in Jail.

THE STINGS OF CONSCIENCE DROVE HIM
TO THE ACT.

He Was Licked Upon a Charge of Beating His Wife—An Appeal for Forgiveness of No Avail—Driven to Self-Destruction by Drink—Went by the Strychnine Route.

MONTICELLO, Ga., Aug. 20.—The suicide of John Henry Smith, in jail here last night was the result of an interview with his wife and father-in-law. He was in jail for wife beating. He sent for his wife and her father yesterday, promised them repentance, and then begged that they would release him which they refused to do. After they left Sheriff McDowell locked the jail. The woman returned at 6 o'clock the Sheriff made him urge her to the jail to put his prisoners in the lower cage in their cells. Formerly whenever Sheriff McDowell went to the jail, Smith had something to say to him, and as he failed to say anything this time, the Sheriff said to him, "You are a damned fool." Smith went up to the cells and then said, "I am going to die," by a small rope used to tie the bunks to the sides of the cells. The Sheriff ran out and called assistance and they unlocked the cells and immediately cut the man down. The

body was still warm. A doctor was sent for but the man was beyond recovery. Three large gashes were found on his head. The prisoners in the lower cell had heard a jarring sound and saw a door facing was found to be bloody. This sight made the first three to pull their heads out of the blankets and hang themselves. He evidently first tried to rope to his neck and then climbed on the bunk and from there onto a small projection of the cell to tie the rope to the side of the cell. There was just room for him to hang. As the prisoners in the lower cells heard him struggling, it is supposed that he was weak from his first attempt and died of strangulation. Letters were found written to his wife by the Sheriff and his father, giving instructions.

CAUSED BY DRINK.

MOREELY, Mo., Aug. 20.—Harry Porter, the young son of I. B. Porter of Denver, Colo., who committed suicide here on Monday by taking morphine, left two letters, which were made public for the first time to-day. One was addressed to "My Dear Father and Mother," written in ink. The other, written in pencil, was addressed "To my Father, Mother and Sister, Harry." Young Porter in his first letter gives as a reason for his rash act that he could not overcome the ap-

precisely for intoxicating liquor, and uses the same words to describe his father's death. "I am a family go to man all right," he says in his second letter home. "I have one request to make. It is that you should tell my mother and my brothers and even my dear father will, when they see me, lay their hands on their son and say to him, 'My dear boy, I am glad to see the love I had for you.' Harry was buried at Huntville, the former home of the family. My brother and I were the only ones left of the young man, is reported to be one of the wealthiest men of Denver. No recent event has so profoundly sensation in Moberly as this suicide.

SUICIDE BY STRYCHNINE.
SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 20.—Frank Turner, a young man of 24 years, engaged as a woodman in the M. K. & T. shops, in this

city, committed suicide at 1:30 o'clock this morning by taking strychnine. He lives with his mother, sister and brother on West 12th street, being unmarried. He came to the above hour, where he was rooming with his brother, went to bed, and soon his mother and sister came in and found him about two hours. No cause can possibly be assigned for the act.

HUNG HIMSELF.

JACKSON, MO., AUG. 2.—John Hitt Bachelor, 60 years old, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in the shed on the farm of Wm. Bennett, near this place. He ate breakfast with his family and then walked out, being in the act of his intention. Deceased was here from Scott County on a visit. He has been ill in health for twenty years.

ATTEMPTED THE MORPHINE ROUTE.
TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Eaton, a widow lady living four miles southeast of this city attempting to take her own life this morning by allowing a dose of morphine. The prompt arrival of medical assistance saved her life, and she is thought now to be out of danger.

California, Mo.
CALIFORNIA, Mo., Aug. 20.—J. N. E. Moss is visiting in Colorado.
Dr. E. B. Crane and family are visiting relatives in Kansas City.
Miss Emma Don Carlos is here from Bunce-
ton visiting friends.

Miss Ida Beckemeyer of Kansas City is a guest in the family of Henry Becker.
Dr. Kuus and family of Sweet Springs are here visiting Wm. Bertram and family.
Edwidge Carroll, who has been in southern Louisiana for some time past, is here visiting his home folks.
Mrs. Dr. T. W. Floyd and daughter, Miss Ola, have been guests of Mrs. Dr. Prentiss this week.
Mr. J. Ballard and little daughter Mabel visited relatives in Sedalia this week.
Mrs. Emma Carson is in Sedalia visiting.
Several from our city took in the Sedalia Fair this week.

OPELIKA, Ala., Aug. 20.—A large carrier pigeon was shot and killed here this morning by Mr. Henry B. Thompson. The bird had a small gold band clasped around its left leg with the number 1381 engraved on it. This was the only message it bore. The bird has been in Opelika since Sunday and Mr. Thompson shot it at the request of several gentlemen who were anxious to see what it was, when killed it was sitting on top of Brewer's grocery store and appeared to be completely

A Wind and Hail Storm.
WEBB CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—A very severe rain storm, accompanied by strong wind and hail, struck this city at 7 o'clock this evening and continued unabated for forty minutes. The city was in a veritable flood. Parked cars, the city brick was struck by lightning, doing considerable damage, but injuring none of the inmates.

Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion.
GREENFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—This city has been selected, as the place for holding the

next soldiers and sailors' reunion in this (Greene) county the coming year. Four years ago, when Greenfield kept open houses to the boys, one of the largest gatherings ever gotten together in this county collected here.

Franciscaner Beer.
Finest beer of the season on draught at the Merchants', 418 Washington avenue.

Daily and Sunday
15c Per Week.

Daily and Sunday
15c Per Week.

A FEW OF THE BENEFICIARIES

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH COUPON.

YOU

Should carry a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon. If you should sustain an accident, your name would be another block in this monument of benefits.

\$50.00.

A giant firecracker exploded in the hand of EDWARD HANLEY of 137 Convent street, June 13. Hanley's hand was so badly mutilated it had to be amputated. He received \$50.

\$50.00.

CHAS. MILWARD is a brick-mason, residing at 4225 Natural Bridge road. He fell from a building on Mullanphy street, May 11, and broke his arm and leg. He received \$50.

\$50.00.

DANIEL RICHARDS of 411 East Espenschied street sustained an accident from which death resulted. He carried a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon, and his widow received \$50.

\$50.00.

W. F. BRADY of 2336 1/2 Carr street was killed by a falling rock June 26. His mother, Ellen Brady, received \$50 on the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon found in her son's pocket.

HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

Have been distributed by the "Post-Dispatch" among its subscribers who have met with accidents—\$25 or \$50 at such times comes in handy.

\$25.00.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH received \$25 from the "Post-Dispatch" on the coupon carried by her son, who broke his leg June 11. Resides at 1109 South Thirtieth street.

\$25.00.

Three fingers were amputated from the right hand of WM. HALE May 30. His "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon stood him in good stead. He was given the sum of \$25.

\$25.00.

Mrs. EMMA NORRIS of 1631 O'Fallon was thoughtful enough to provide her 9-year-old son with a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon. When he broke his arm, June 6, his mother received \$25.

\$25.00.

JOHN MANN, a porter at the Simmons Hardware Co., and residing at 707 South Seventeenth street, broke his arm while at work July 14. He had a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon; was given \$25.

\$25.00.

W. H. DONOVAN was accidentally shot in the thigh. Donovan lives at No. 9 South Sixteenth street. He carried a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon and received \$25.

\$25.00.

THOMAS GREENWOOD of 113 Elwood street works at the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. He broke his thigh July 7 and received \$25 on his "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon.

\$25.00.

The sixth beneficiary of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon was ALBERT BOARDMAN of 3661 Sarpy avenue and a worker at Scherpe & Koken's Iron-works. He received \$25 for a broken foot.

\$25.00.

FRED ENGLISH, a youth residing at 2105 Lynch street, fell from a ladder at Reuss & Co.'s planing mill. He broke his arm, and the "Post-Dispatch" gave him \$25 for his Coupon.

\$25.00.

GEO. BECHAM had a "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon on his person when he broke his leg, May 19. The "Post-Dispatch" redeemed the coupon. Mr. Becham resides at 2206 Farrar street.

\$25.00.

THOS. SCHELLER, a young man employed by the Postal Telegraph Co., broke his arm May 20. He received \$25 for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon found on his person.

\$25.00.

MRS. KATE GLENN of 2831 Bernard street received \$25 for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon carried by her son at the time he broke his arm, July 29.

\$25.00.

MRS. MARY ANN BREEN of 2329 Atlantic street sustained a broken leg in an accident August 2. Her husband was given \$25 for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon carried by Mrs. Breen.

\$25.00.

The above amount was given Mrs. MARY HOCQUEL of Bartold Valley, St. Louis County. She slipped, fell and broke her arm. A "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon was on her person.

\$50.00.

J. B. KENNARD of 3911 St. Ferdinand street lost his left foot in an elevator accident. His wife was given \$50 for his "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Accident Coupon.

\$25.00.

Comes in very conveniently when you sustain an accident. It costs you nothing to obtain the accident coupon after you have purchased a "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

Many People

Who have been thoughtful enough to provide themselves with "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupons have profited by their foresight.

Accidents

Are liable to occur to the most careful of persons. \$25 or \$50 is very handy at such a time. The moral is plain.

Everybody Talks About

The "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Coupon and nearly everybody carries one of the little slips of paper in an "inside pocket." They are handy.

On Sunday

The "Post-Dispatch" publishes a newspaper unsurpassed by any metropolitan journal in the United States.

Many Reasons

Exist why you should take the Daily and Sunday "Post-Dispatch." In addition to the Benefit Coupon, the features of the paper are valuable to the reader.

FAC SIMILE OF COUPON

Death,
\$50.

Cut This Out.

If You Lose Your Life by an Accident,
and This
Coupon Is Found on Your Person,

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

On Compliance With the Conditions
Stated Below,
Will Present Your Heirs With

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch
Will Also Contribute the Amounts Stated Below,
If, in an Accident, Which Has
Not Been Produced by Any Criminal Action on Your Part,
You Sustain Any of the Following Injuries:

The Loss of a Leg \$50.00
The Loss of an Arm 50.00
The Loss of an Eye 50.00
The Loss of a Hand 50.00
The Loss of a Foot 50.00
A Broken Leg 25.00
A Broken Arm 25.00

CONDITIONS:

1. Prompt statement of accident; coupon will not entitle to gift after seven days.
2. That this coupon shall be found upon the person of the party injured at the time of the accident, and shall be signed in ink with name and address.
3. Affidavit of person finding coupon.
4. Certificate of attending surgeon.
5. Benefit of one coupon only.
6. Children will not receive this gift of the Post-Dispatch unless engaged in some regular employment.

Name

Residence

This Coupon Is Good Until Midnight, Saturday,
August 13, 1892.

AS PUBLISHED ON PAGE 2, SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

THE STORY TOLD FROM DAY TO DAY BY CLIPPINGS FROM THE POST-DISPATCH.

ACCIDENTS AND HOW THEY HAPPENED.

The First Coupon.

From the POST-DISPATCH, May 13, 1892.

Mrs. Ida Milward, wife of Charles Milward, has received from the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH the sum of \$50 for injuries sustained by her husband in an accident, and as a reward for his intelligence in securing for himself the benefits of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon. The amount was paid for two personal injuries sustained by Mr. Milward in two sums of \$25 each, one for a broken arm and one for a broken leg, both injuries being the result of a fall from a building where Mr. Milward was working as bricklayer and builder.

THE POST-DISPATCH,
515 OLIVE STREET,
ST. LOUIS, May 13, 1892.

Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$50 on a coupon of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of May 1, carried by my husband, Charles Milward, at the time of an accident which happened Wednesday, 11th of May, at building on the south side of Mullanphy street, be-

tween Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, in which he broke his right arm and left leg.
This certifies that the coupon was presented, with the required evidence, at the office of the POST-DISPATCH at 1120 a. m., Friday, May 13, 1892, and that the amount called for by said coupon—\$25 for broken arm and \$25 for broken leg—was paid me then and there. My husband's residence is No. 4225 Natural Bridge road, St. Louis, Mo., at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., May 11, 1892. And Dr. W. K. Dodds further swears that said Charles Milward has sustained a fracture of the right arm and left leg.
(Signed) J. W. H. DONOVAN,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1892.

THE SWORN TESTIMONY.

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
On this 13th day of May, A. D. 1892, personally before me appeared Dr. W. K. Dodds of 2336 Mullanphy street, St. Louis, Mo., who makes oath and swears that the annexed clipping was found on the person of Charles Milward, residing at 4225 Natural Bridge road, St. Louis, Mo., at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., May 11, 1892. And Dr. W. K. Dodds further swears that said Charles Milward has sustained a fracture of the right arm and left leg.
(Signed) J. W. H. DONOVAN,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1892.

My term as notary expires Nov. 3, 1895.
Seal: (Signed) CON. MALONEY,
Notary Public.

The \$50 paid to Mrs. Milward by the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to-day is the first benefit paid out. Benefits will be paid immediately to every person presenting a coupon clipped from page 2 of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH and presented with the designated proof of accident.

Second on the List.

From the POST-DISPATCH, May 21, 1892.
Another person and another family have had the affliction of an accident lightened by the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accident coupon. The second beneficiary is Mr. George Becham, who on Friday received for \$25 the amount of the POST-DISPATCH coupon in his pocket when he broke his leg the day previ-

ous. The story of Mr. Becham's mishap, and of the POST-DISPATCH's contribution to his finances, is set forth in the following documents:

THE ACCIDENT AND THE COUPON.

Mr. W. H. Weaver filed with the POST-DISPATCH the following:
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis.
William H. Weaver, being duly sworn, on his oath states that he is well acquainted with George Becham; that said Becham is engaged in business as a stock driver; that while so engaged on May 19, 1892, said Becham was injured while raising stock in a wagon by having his left leg broken just below the knee joint; that when he was so injured the coupon, clipped from the POST-DISPATCH of Sunday, May 15, hereby annexed, was on the person of said Becham; that the signature on said coupon is the signature of said Becham; that said Becham resides at 2206 Farrar street in this city; that the certificate of the physician hereto annexed is the certificate of Dr. Rudolph Hanner, who acted as the certificate of said Becham for said injury; that the coupon aforesaid was found on the person of said Becham by me, and said injury occurred be-

tween the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day. And further affiant saith not.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of May, 1892. My term expires Jan. 2, 1893.
(SEAL) GEO. W. LUKKE, JR., Notary Public.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT Mr. George Becham is now under my care for a fracture of the fibula at the knee joint, and also dislocation of bones of said joint. Bones have been set and joint placed in plaster of paris. Respectfully yours,
RUDOLPH HANNER, M. D.,
The POST-DISPATCH,
515 OLIVE STREET,
ST. LOUIS, May 20, 1892.

Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25, same being payment in full for coupon of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, dated May 15, 1892, for a broken leg, in accident, occurring May 19, 1892.
GEO. W. LUKKE, JR.,
For WM. WEAVER.

Twenty-Five Dollars for Thos. Scheller.
From the POST-DISPATCH, May 21, 1892.
This forenoon the POST-DISPATCH made its

third payment under its accident coupon offer. Mr. Thomas Scheller broke his right arm on Friday afternoon while walking on Christy avenue, near Third street. The following explains the transaction:

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1892.
The undersigned, Waldemar Malmene, hereby states that he was present on the 20th day of May, 1892, on Christy avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., at the hour of 3:20 p. m., and at that time and place he witnessed the accident whereby Thomas Scheller received an injury whereby his right elbow was broken, and the said Waldemar Malmene then and there asked the said Scheller if he had a copy of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH on his person, duly signed, to which said Scheller replied that he had and asked said Malmene to put his hand in his hip pocket, which he did and found the attached paper.
WALDEMAR MALMENE, (Seal.)
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1892. My commission expires Aug. 4, 1894.
(Signed) J. F. WATSON, Notary Public.

SHELLER'S RECEIPT.

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1892.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 amount called for by coupon of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of May 15, which was on my person at time of accident, May 20, in which I broke my arm. I am in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Co.
THOMAS (X) SCELLER,
Mark.

THE DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1892.
This is to certify that at 3:40 yesterday evening I was called upon by Thomas Scheller, a collector for the Postal Telegraph Co., to set a broken arm, which injury said Scheller had sustained in an accident a few minutes previous. The injury consisted of a fracture of the olecranon process of the right humerus.
(Signed) F. S. O'NEILL,
2809 Lucas avenue.

The Story Told Free Day to Day by Clippings from the Post-Dispatch

ACCIDENTS AND HOW THEY HAPPENED.

Continued From the Other Side.

Twenty-five Dollars for a Broken Leg.

From the Post-Dispatch, May 22, 1892.
The fourth SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accident coupon was paid yesterday. The beneficiary was Mr. W. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue. He broke his leg May 15. A little technical question arose, as the coupon was not found on his person at the time of the accident, but was discovered in his vest pocket a day later, but Mr. and Mrs. Simpson having sworn that he had the coupon on the person the POST-DISPATCH considered that the case clearly came within the offer and so on yesterday the \$25 was paid.

THE ACCIDENT.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of May, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said W. J. Simpson on Friday, May 15, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said W. J. Simpson before May 15, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1892. My commission expires Nov. 24, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of May, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said W. J. Simpson on Friday, May 15, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said W. J. Simpson before May 15, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1892. My commission expires Nov. 24, 1893.
CON. WILSON, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my husband at the time of accident, whereby he broke his leg—said accident occurred May 15, 1892, the day when said coupon was paid in full to-day.
(\$25.00.) ANNE L. SIMPSON.

A Fall Through an Elevator.

From the Post-Dispatch, May 26, 1892.
The fifth SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon was paid yesterday. The beneficiary was Mr. Val Slater, who lives at 1136 South Seventh street. He fell through an elevator in the old Planters' house last week and broke his leg. As he carried a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon in his pocket he was paid \$25 on presentation of the following sworn testimony:

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1892. My commission expires Oct. 31, 1892.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of May, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Val Slater on Friday, May 15, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Val Slater before May 15, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

THE ACCIDENT COUPON.
The coupon was found properly signed by Val Slater, residence 1136 South Seventh street, whereupon a check for \$25 was drawn, as appears from the following sworn testimony:
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1892. My commission expires Oct. 31, 1892.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my wife working on the old Planters' house. Tied with the elevator on the third floor. Val Slater, residence 1136 South Seventh street.

An Ironworker's Accident.

From the Post-Dispatch, May 28, 1892.
This morning the POST-DISPATCH paid another SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accident coupon, the beneficiary being Mr. Albert Boardman, who lives at 2618 Sarpy avenue. Mr. Boardman was employed by the Scherke & Koken Architectural Iron Co., and on Thursday morning a heavy piece of shafting fell and fractured the right arm of the ironworker. The story is clearly told in the following:

MR. BOARDMAN'S ACCOUNT.
STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of May, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Albert Boardman on Thursday, May 27, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Albert Boardman before May 27, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 30, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of May, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Albert Boardman on Thursday, May 27, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Albert Boardman before May 27, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 30, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my husband at the time of accident, whereby he broke his leg—said accident occurred May 15, 1892, the day when said coupon was paid in full to-day.
(\$25.00.) ANNE L. SIMPSON.

Master Fred English's Coupon.

From the Post-Dispatch, May 31, 1892.
The seventh of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accident coupons was paid this forenoon. Fred English was the beneficiary. While he was working in a planing mill in South St. Louis last Saturday, he fell from a ladder on which he was standing, and he fell with it and his arm was broken. He had a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon in his pocket, and this entitled him to \$25, and on submission of the proper proofs, the money was paid him. One interesting feature of this case is the fact that the coupon was not found on his person at the time of the accident, but was discovered in his vest pocket a day later, but Mr. and Mrs. English having sworn that he had the coupon on the person the POST-DISPATCH considered that the case clearly came within the offer and so on yesterday the \$25 was paid.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1892. My commission expires June 8, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of May, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Fred English on Saturday, May 30, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Fred English before May 30, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1892. My commission expires June 8, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by myself at the time of accident in which I broke my left arm at the Planing Mill at 3:30 o'clock Saturday evening, May 30, 1892. The coupon had been previously signed in ink by myself. \$25.
Witness: F. D. CARPENTERS.

Fell From a Street Car.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 4, 1892.
On May 28 Thomas H. Goodrich, residing at 838 Wisconsin avenue, attempted to alight from a street railroad car while it was in motion. He slipped and fell, with the result of breaking his right leg just above the ankle. In his pocket he had a POST-DISPATCH coupon, properly signed, good until midnight on May 28. Yesterday morning, June 4, 1892, the coupon was presented at the office of the POST-DISPATCH and presented the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Thomas H. Goodrich on Friday, May 28, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Thomas H. Goodrich before May 28, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

The Twelfth Beneficiary.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 14, 1892.
On June 11, George J. Smith, residing at 1009 South Thirteenth street, met with an accident, which resulted in the breaking of his right leg. He had at the time a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, properly signed. On June 12 Mrs. Elizabeth Smith made the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said George J. Smith on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said George J. Smith before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

From a street railroad car while it was in motion. He slipped and fell, with the result of breaking his right leg just above the ankle. In his pocket he had a POST-DISPATCH coupon, properly signed, good until midnight on May 28. Yesterday morning, June 4, 1892, the coupon was presented at the office of the POST-DISPATCH and presented the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said George J. Smith on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said George J. Smith before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said George J. Smith on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said George J. Smith before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my husband, Thomas H. Goodrich, who broke his leg—said accident occurred May 28, 1892, the day when said coupon was paid in full to-day.
(\$25.00.) ANNE L. SIMPSON.

A Teamster Receives \$25.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 7, 1892.
On May 30, Hiram Winn, a teamster, residing at 824 North Twentieth street, fell and broke his arm. He had a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, properly signed. Yesterday his wife, Maggie Winn, called at the office of the POST-DISPATCH and presented the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Hiram Winn on Friday, May 30, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Hiram Winn before May 30, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Hiram Winn on Friday, May 30, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Hiram Winn before May 30, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

A 9-Year-Old Schoolboy's Accident.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 10, 1892.
The tenth SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accident coupon has been paid. Charles Musick, who lives at 824 North Twentieth street, received a fracture of his right arm. The case is of unusual interest. The boy is nine years of age. He was in the yard of the O'Fallon school, he had his right arm broken. His mother had given him a coupon of the POST-DISPATCH, and he had it in his pocket. The following is the affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Charles Musick on Friday, June 10, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Charles Musick before June 10, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Charles Musick on Friday, June 10, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Charles Musick before June 10, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my husband, Thomas H. Goodrich, who broke his leg—said accident occurred May 28, 1892, the day when said coupon was paid in full to-day.
(\$25.00.) ANNE L. SIMPSON.

Three Fingers Lost.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 13, 1892.
Wm. Hale, foreman of the Kempel Wagon Shop, met with an accident on Friday, June 11, 1892, and lost three fingers of his right hand. He had a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, properly signed. The following papers filed at this office tell the story:

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Wm. Hale on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Wm. Hale before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my husband, Thomas H. Goodrich, who broke his leg—said accident occurred May 28, 1892, the day when said coupon was paid in full to-day.
(\$25.00.) ANNE L. SIMPSON.

The Twelfth Beneficiary.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 14, 1892.
On June 11, George J. Smith, residing at 1009 South Thirteenth street, met with an accident, which resulted in the breaking of his right leg. He had at the time a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, properly signed. On June 12 Mrs. Elizabeth Smith made the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said George J. Smith on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said George J. Smith before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

The Twelfth Beneficiary.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 14, 1892.
On June 11, George J. Smith, residing at 1009 South Thirteenth street, met with an accident, which resulted in the breaking of his right leg. He had at the time a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, properly signed. On June 12 Mrs. Elizabeth Smith made the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said George J. Smith on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said George J. Smith before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

The following physician's certificate accompanied the affidavit:
The undersigned, Dr. Edward W. DeWitt, having been duly sworn, declares under oath that on the 11th day of June, 1892, he was called to attend the person of George J. Smith for an accident, and found him suffering with a very bad fracture of the right leg.
Dr. E. W. DEWITT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said George J. Smith on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said George J. Smith before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said George J. Smith on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said George J. Smith before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my husband, Thomas H. Goodrich, who broke his leg—said accident occurred May 28, 1892, the day when said coupon was paid in full to-day.
(\$25.00.) ANNE L. SIMPSON.

From the Explosion of a Firecracker.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 16, 1892.
On June 13 Edward Hanley, who lives at No. 137 Central street, had his left hand and arm broken by a firecracker. The accident occurred while he was in his possession a properly signed accident coupon of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The coupon was presented at the office of the POST-DISPATCH and presented the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Edward Hanley on Friday, June 13, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Edward Hanley before June 13, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Edward Hanley on Friday, June 13, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Edward Hanley before June 13, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

Jumped From a Window.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 17, 1892.
The nineteenth SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accident coupon was paid to-day to Wm. H. Donovan, who lives at No. 8 South Sixteenth street, who suffered a fracture of the right arm. The accident occurred while he was in his possession a properly signed accident coupon of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The coupon was presented at the office of the POST-DISPATCH and presented the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Wm. H. Donovan on Friday, June 17, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Wm. H. Donovan before June 17, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Wm. H. Donovan on Friday, June 17, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Wm. H. Donovan before June 17, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my husband, Thomas H. Goodrich, who broke his leg—said accident occurred May 28, 1892, the day when said coupon was paid in full to-day.
(\$25.00.) ANNE L. SIMPSON.

Death From a Fall.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 23, 1892.
Mrs. Fannie Richards of No. 41 East Esplanade street is the fifteenth person to receive payment on a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accident coupon. She is the widow of Daniel Richards, who was killed Tuesday by a fall from a window at his home by a moving freight truck, fell and broke his arm. He had a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon in his pocket, and yesterday his wife called at the office of the POST-DISPATCH and presented the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Daniel Richards on Tuesday, June 22, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Daniel Richards before June 22, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1892. My commission expires Jan. 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Daniel Richards on Tuesday, June 22, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Daniel Richards before June 22, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

Wm. H. Dake of Joplin.

From the Post-Dispatch, July 14, 1892.
Yesterday notice of an accident to William H. Dake, a well-known citizen of Joplin, Mo., was received at the office of the POST-DISPATCH. The accident occurred on June 16, 1892, when he was in his possession a properly signed accident coupon of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The coupon was presented at the office of the POST-DISPATCH and presented the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of July, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said William H. Dake on Friday, June 16, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said William H. Dake before June 16, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

The Twelfth Beneficiary.

From the Post-Dispatch, June 14, 1892.
On June 11, George J. Smith, residing at 1009 South Thirteenth street, met with an accident, which resulted in the breaking of his right leg. He had at the time a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, properly signed. On June 12 Mrs. Elizabeth Smith made the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of June, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said George J. Smith on Friday, June 11, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said George J. Smith before June 11, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of leg.

The affidavit was sworn to before Notary George W. Lubke, Jr., and with it was the statement of Jas. W. Smith, M. D., who said that he was attending Mrs. Smith, whose arm was broken. A check for \$25 was at once handed Mrs. Dake, who gave the following receipt:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of July, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said William H. Dake on Friday, June 16, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said William H. Dake before June 16, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1892. My commission expires April 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of July, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said William H. Dake on Friday, June 16, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said William H. Dake before June 16, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE MONEY PAID.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1892. My commission expires April 2, 1893.
J. T. MADDERN, Notary Public.
Received of the POST-DISPATCH \$25 for coupon benefit on SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon carried by my husband, Thomas H. Goodrich, who broke his leg—said accident occurred May 28, 1892, the day when said coupon was paid in full to-day.
(\$25.00.) ANNE L. SIMPSON.

Caused by a Pistol Wound.

From the Post-Dispatch, July 14, 1892.
The nineteenth SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH accident coupon was paid to-day to Wm. H. Donovan, who lives at No. 8 South Sixteenth street, who suffered a fracture of the right arm. The accident occurred while he was in his possession a properly signed accident coupon of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The coupon was presented at the office of the POST-DISPATCH and presented the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.
I, secondly appearing before me this 15th day of July, 1892, Dr. J. J. Simpson, who lives at 3018 North Grand avenue, the beneficiary of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH coupon, who made oath and swore that the accident occurred on the person of said Wm. H. Donovan on Friday, June 17, 1892, by the attendant physician, Dr. McMillan, and said deponents further swore that said clipping was on the person of said Wm. H. Donovan before June 17, 1892, the day on which he received a fracture of arm.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.
[Seal.] Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1892. My commission expires April 2,

MODERN HERCULES.

Sullivan's Physique the Admiration of Scientific Men.

DR. SARGENT'S INTERESTING EXAMINATION OF THE CHAMPION'S FRAME.

A Fighter From the Crown of His Head to the Soles of His Feet—His Exact Measurements—Sullivan's Forthcoming Book, Giving an Account of His Meeting With Mitchell.

New York, Aug. 20.—John L. Sullivan's forthcoming book contains a complete physical analysis by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard University. The analysis is illustrated with charts and photographs, showing the champion's wonderful physical development. If Hercules of Ajax was ever muscled like this modern gladiator it is not wonder that the smaller fry of their times held them in such awe. To sum up Dr. Sargent's examination in a few words Sullivan is built for a fighter from the crown of his head down to his toes. The length of his legs is not proportionate to his enormous body, but the wise examination finds in this an additional aptitude for self-defense. During his medical career Dr. Sargent has physically examined and measured 6,000 men, and with the maximum measurements of this vast army Sullivan's brawn, bone and sinew has been carefully compared. In his standing height Sullivan surpasses 98 per cent of all those examined, and in his sitting height 99 per cent. In the height of



the knee the pugilist surpasses 70 per cent of those examined and in the length of the thigh only 44 per cent. It will be seen therefore that the big battle champion "sits high" and stands low. In all other measurements Sullivan surpasses the normal. With an average length of knee and thigh, it is Dr. Sargent's opinion that Sullivan would have been at least 6 feet 2 inches in height. It is probable, however, that Sullivan's short thighs have added to, rather than detracted from his efficiency as a boxer. As a general rule, tall men have less endurance than men of average stature.

NICK AND CHEST. Sullivan's neck is 10 1/2 inches in circumference, exceeding the great measurements of this part taken by seven-tenths of an inch. A large neck is as much a sign in physical force, in Dr. Sargent's opinion, as a large trunk and limbs. When it comes to inflation, Sullivan exceeds the maximum measurement by one and one-fourth inches. His natural chest is 45 1/2 inches and his inflated chest 49 1/2 inches. His circumference below the chest muscles is 49 1/2 inches natural and 43 7/8 inches inflated. Although this circumference is not on the chart Dr. Sargent regards it of more importance than the chest measurement, as it does not include so many large muscles and shows the actual size of the ribs in full, deep breathing. The circumference of the waist is 38 1/2 inches, which is equal to the largest measurements made by Dr. Sargent.

The girth of Sullivan's hips is exceeded by the measurements of but one other person being 42 1/2 inches. The thighs are each 25 inches in circumference and the knees 17 1/2 inches. These measurements of knees, thighs, hips, waist and chest are considered by Dr. Sargent as Sullivan's strong points. Of course his arms and shoulders are not included in Sullivan's profession but these members could not be of long continued service without the large trunk as a reserve of vital power and the powerful hips and thighs as a basis of support. Proportionally the calves, ankles and thighs are not developed equally with the other parts. The calf is 15 1/2 inches in circumference surpassing over 98 per cent of those examined. The ankle measurement which is 9 1/2 inches is not given in the chart. The girth of the instep is 10 1/2 inches.

Sullivan again goes up into the maximum in the girth of his arms, elbows and wrists. When his upper arm is contracted the girth is 15 1/2 inches, his right elbow 12 1/2 inches, left elbow 12 1/2 inches and right forearm 11 1/2 inches, left forearm 11 1/2 inches, while both wrists are 7 1/2 inches. Sullivan's measurements around the biceps equals that credited to John C. Heenan.

HE HAS TRAINED DOWN. From the time Sullivan was examined in Boston in June last down to Aug. 19, the date of the last examination, the physical culturist has noted the following differences:

Weight pounds... 17 1/2 to 16 1/2 6-10
Girth of chest inches... 46 1/2 to 44 1/2 16-10
Girth of chest inflated inches... 46 1/2 to 44 1/2 16-10
Girth of waist inches... 42 1/2 to 38 1/2 28-10
Girth of thigh inches... 26 1/2 to 25 1/2 14-10
Girth of calf inches... 15 1/2 to 15 1/2 14-10
Girth of instep inches... 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 14-10

oughly sound and well-proportioned big man can be found, a hundred men of average size can be met with who are better prepared for the wear and tear of life. It is this that makes Sullivan a phenomenon. With his legs and powerful trunk he has inherited the vital machinery to operate them to the speed of Sullivan's blow. First, which was made early in June recorded 8-100 of a second as the time which it took him to travel 100 feet in 1-10 of a second. Two months later the time was 7-100 of a second. In conclusion Dr. Sargent says: "If the women of the land are weary from this man's development how potent the influence of the mother is in fashioning and transmitting not only the refined and delicate parts of her organism but also the brawn and sinew that conquers both opponents and environments and sustains the race. John A. Sullivan will have served to illustrate a very important fact."

HOW HE MET MITCHELL. Dr. Sargent's treatise on Sullivan's physique forms the concluding chapter of the big "low" very interesting book. In this book, the story of his life and battles, he speaks pleasantly of everybody but Mitchell. Following is his story of his experience with the English fighter. "On Nov. 9 I met Mitchell in a well known sporting resort and signed articles for a fight for \$500 under London prize rules in a four-foot ring. Neither the time nor the place of meeting were mentioned in the articles signed. They were to be arranged between the sportsmen, namely, Phillips for me and Paddy Ryan for Mitchell. Among those present at the time were Mr. Allison, the editor of the *Sportman*, and Messrs. Harding, Bennett and Morton, well-known bookmakers of Newmarket, had been chosen as stakeholder, the drawing up of the articles, which, even under the skillful treatment of Allison, was no easy matter. Mitchell disputed every article, and Mitchell was FOXY.

"When he came into the room where I was sitting he turned round to his friends and followers and said: 'Now, boys, I have got only a few minutes to spare. I will sign articles with you, giving away every point without demerit until it came to the size of the ring. Mitchell was a twenty-four-foot ring, insisted Mitchell, who saw in this a loop-hole for getting out of the match. 'You are not signing a four-foot ring,' said Mitchell. 'And I am not a sprinter,' I remarked. Mitchell insisted, however, and as he felt that the contest was spent on the rock of contention, I said: 'All right, my boy, let it be a four-foot ring. You will find even that too small to skulk in when the day comes.' Mitchell's countenance brightened. 'I insisted that the size of the choice of time and place given the seconds should be limited by two conditions, the first being that the contest should take place in the city of London and not in the city of London, and the second being that the contest should take place in the city of London and not in the city of London. Mitchell would insist on fighting in Chicago.

CHALLENGED HIM ON THE FIGHT. During the whole time I was Mitchell had been taunting me in the most outrageous manner. Finally he called me a dirty rogue. I sprang to my feet and this time my blood was up. 'Come on you whelp. I have two carriages down stairs. You get in one and I will take the other and we will drive to the nearest vacant space and there I'll knock your head off.' Mitchell smiled sickly and followed me a little ways toward the door. Then Allison interposed. 'All right, I will wait until I meet him, but when I do I'll give it to him all the worse for waiting.' Mitchell was FOXY.

THE FIGHT TOOK PLACE ON BARON ROTHSCHILD'S ground at Chantilly, March 10, 1888. I wanted to fight this sprinter in a sixteen-foot ring, knowing well that his tactics in a twenty-four-foot ring would be to run around or run down him. He did at every opportunity afforded him in the fight. I wished to prevent any cowardly or unfair business. It is a well known established fact that in all my career as a boxer I have never had a single fight in which I was not fairly fought. In this fight with Mitchell I was fairly fought. The referee was a man named Allison, who stood with a face puffed with anxiety and nervousness. When I got my right across and Charlie dropped, 'Foxy' cried, 'There goes my boy! I knock down blow the second brought forth, 'There goes my house,' and when for the third time Charlie was on his feet, he again exclaimed, 'There goes the estate and everything.' For the first four rounds it looked odd, as if Mitchell had a chance, but long odds on the 'big fellow' in the fifth.



round. When I hit Mitchell on the back of the head and severely bruised the muscles of the right arm, Sullivan was in control of the fight. In the tenth round, when he was continuing his tactics, I said in disgust: 'Oh, don't run around the ring.' 'Blood' to Mitchell was claimed in round eleven. I replied, 'You can have it. He replied: 'Well, there is nothing in it but to decide a bet.'

Running and dropping was his game, and to such an extent did he practice the former that when the fight was over a track like sheep run was to be noticed all around the ring. Once he dropped without a blow, and received a caution, and after this he went down a number of times with a mere tap. I desired to practice the tricks of the London prize ring rules. I had good opportunities to do so by giving my weight to Mitchell, but I refused to do so. I refused to avoid falling on him. Mitchell adopted a saving game throughout. Before starting he had admitted having the task before him and when he went into the ring he did not go to win \$500 but to save his own, which, thanks to the big ring, were taken by an accident, he succeeded in doing. In this fight I was unfortunate, and the worst corner where the rain beat incessantly in my face and body causing me to become chilly and I refused to wear a coat. I took of any brandy which my seconds insisted on my taking.

THE TERMINATION OF THE FIGHT WAS brought about by Mitchell's second, Jack Baldock, who stepped into the ring and saw the hands and call it a draw. 'I said: 'Let us fight a couple more rounds.' But Sullivan refused. On the road, while returning to the hotel, he was arrested by a man named Allison, who pointed revolvers at our heads. We were taken to a place called the 'Big Ring' and were taken to a tribunal and the gens d'armes gave in their charge against us. The outcome of the episode was that we were locked up from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until 1 o'clock Sunday before the French authorities would accept bonds for our release. Being satisfied that we would appear in court the next day they advised us to sign bonds for \$500 each. After our release we both met our friends, who fortunately had not been locked up, going to a hotel across the road and a party consisting of a dozen Amer-

icans, Englishmen and Frenchmen sat down to a sumptuous breakfast. The party included Harry Phillips, Jack Barnett, Edward Holcke, William O'Brien, Paddy Ryan, Jack Baldock, Kilmartin, Mitchell and myself. Only a few in the party knew that I did not intend to stand trial, having made up my mind to leave Seattle by the first train for Paris and then to go by way of Calais for England. When the officials came to suspect my intentions they increased our bond from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

MY REASON FOR NOT APPEARING IN COURT or wishing to stand trial was that some three months before this event Kilmartin and Smith fought in France, and during the battle a man named McNeill, who had gone over to see the fight and to do the ring work for the Sportsman of London, was killed by either falling over or being foully dealt with. Thereafter I took the boat at Calais for Dover and arrived at London the following morning. The papers contained an account of my fight. Mitchell was very careless about his movements in France. In Amiens he walked from day to day over the town without any attempt at concealment. The fight was a walking tournament of the kind that is common in the middle of the world. Mitchell, slavin or Corbett preferred. The coming battle is the outcome of that challenge and its acceptance.

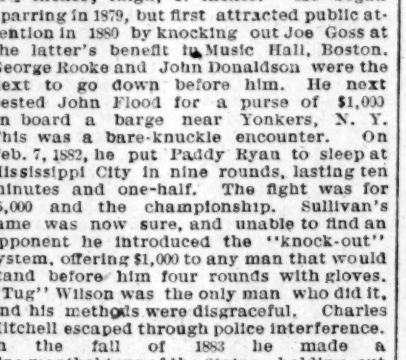
Jack McNeill, an out and out athlete, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He is a scientific boxer, but it is doubted if he can hit hard enough to put Sullivan out. Corbett is an out and out athlete, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He is a scientific boxer, but it is doubted if he can hit hard enough to put Sullivan out. Corbett is an out and out athlete, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He is a scientific boxer, but it is doubted if he can hit hard enough to put Sullivan out.

THEIR RECORDS TELL. WHAT THE SIX MEN HAVE DONE WHO WILL FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS. Cuts are presented to-day of the six pugilists who are to battle during the coming festive carnival at New Orleans. Three of them hold championship titles, Sullivan, the world's heavyweight championship; Jack

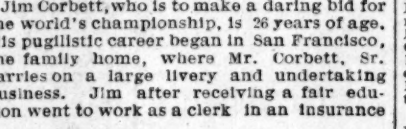


McNeill, the lightweight championship; while Dixon stands unbeaten in the feather-weight class. The three who will attempt to wrest these titles from them are men who by repeated victories over fighters in the class are now entitled to aspire to the championship and prove themselves superior to the present holders of the titles. Each contest will therefore be a supreme effort. The records of the men follow.

John Lawrence Sullivan, the unbeaten hero of the prize-ring, was born of Irish parents in the Highlands, Boston, Oct. 18, 1868, so that he is now close on to 24 years of age. His correct height is 5 feet 10 1/2 inches, and he will weigh 212 pounds when he faces Corbett in the coming fight. His physical measurements when he faced Mitchell were: chest, 44 inches; biceps, 16 1/2 inches; calf, 15 1/2 inches; thigh, 27 inches. He began sparring in 1879, but first attracted public attention in 1880 by knocking out Joe Goss at the latter's benefit. He made his professional debut in 1881, when he defeated George Cooke and John Donaldson were the next to go down before him. He next bested John Flood for a purse of \$1,000 in a four-round contest at New York. This was a bare-knuckle encounter. On Feb. 7, 1882, he put Paddy Ryan to sleep at Mississippi City in nine rounds, lasting ten minutes and one second. He next defeated Harry Gilmore, the champion light-weight of Canada, in three rounds at New Orleans. In the fourth round by one of Myers' terrific right arm lunges, Gilmore's clouds collapsed, and the victory was accidental and the men were again brought together. This time the Canadian was put to sleep inside of two minutes. After his victory he engaged in a good many exhibitions and defeated such good men as Danny Needham and Jimmy Carroll. His only defeat was at the hands of Andy Bowen, who got a decision on



him in their contest at New Orleans. The men met again, but the contest was a continuation of fouls. It was finally decided to draw. After the fight he was again defeated by George Cooke and John Donaldson were the next to go down before him. He next bested John Flood for a purse of \$1,000 in a four-round contest at New York. This was a bare-knuckle encounter. On Feb. 7, 1882, he put Paddy Ryan to sleep at Mississippi City in nine rounds, lasting ten minutes and one second. He next defeated Harry Gilmore, the champion light-weight of Canada, in three rounds at New Orleans. In the fourth round by one of Myers' terrific right arm lunges, Gilmore's clouds collapsed, and the victory was accidental and the men were again brought together. This time the Canadian was put to sleep inside of two minutes. After his victory he engaged in a good many exhibitions and defeated such good men as Danny Needham and Jimmy Carroll. His only defeat was at the hands of Andy Bowen, who got a decision on



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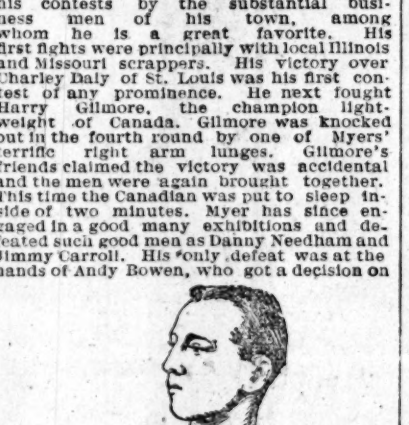
lasted over four hours and was declared no contest. He had already pointed out scientific points. Dominick McCaffrey and he fought a six-round glove contest in New York City, after the Jackson mill. McCaffrey being clearly outclassed. Corbett was made early to Peter Maher, but the mill never came off, both men



withdrawing after a continued squabble over conditions in the public press. Corbett next surprised the sporting world by accepting Sullivan's taunt and challenge to fight him in the world. Mitchell, slavin or Corbett preferred. The coming battle is the outcome of that challenge and its acceptance.

Jack McNeill, an out and out athlete, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He is a scientific boxer, but it is doubted if he can hit hard enough to put Sullivan out. Corbett is an out and out athlete, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He is a scientific boxer, but it is doubted if he can hit hard enough to put Sullivan out. Corbett is an out and out athlete, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He is a scientific boxer, but it is doubted if he can hit hard enough to put Sullivan out.

McNeill next met Billy Meyer, his present opponent, at North Hudson, N.J., and after a prolonged contest, which was a sprinting match on Meyer's part, the contest was a record of his best fights. Since defeated Austin Gibbons. The question of superiority between him and Meyer was decided in a draw. After his victory he engaged in a good many exhibitions and defeated such good men as Danny Needham and Jimmy Carroll. His only defeat was at the hands of Andy Bowen, who got a decision on



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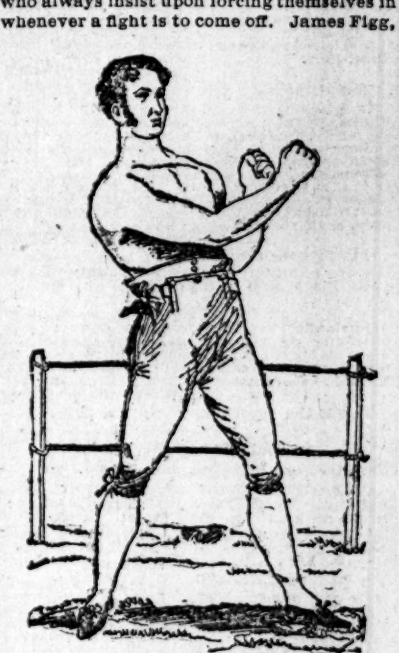
OLD TIME BOXERS.

Exponents of the Manly Art in Days Gone By.

JAMES FIGG, SINGLE STICK CHAMPION, THE FATHER OF ENGLISH FIGHTERS.

Reminiscences of Famous Fighters, Their Battles and Opponents—Pettit, "The Strangler," and Humphreys, "The Gentleman Boxer"—Queer Ring Tactics—Heenan and Sayers.

New York, Aug. 20.—With perhaps one exception this is a complete list of the great prize fighters from the year 1700 to recent times. The ring may now be said to have reached the lowest stage yet attained. At least it is so in the eyes of the officials who have the power to regulate our pastimes, and who always insist upon forcing themselves in whenever a fight is to come off. James Figg,



the original prize fighter, was born in Oxford, England, and made his reputation as a cudgel, playing and single stick. When still a young man he went to London and erected a large wooden edifice, which he called an amphitheater. Here he taught the use of the single-stick and broadsword, and on stated occasions gave exhibitions of prize-



fighting. From his association with royalty in a professional capacity Figg became a good deal of a swell. Figg had practically no competitors, as the game was a new one. Sutton, the pipe-maker of Gravesend, was his rival, and in three battles Figg won two of them. He died in 1740.

PRIMITIVE METHODS. The eccentric-looking Mr. Slack came on the scene shortly after Figg and fought as quietly he looked. Slack's great fight was with a Frenchman named Pettit at Harles-



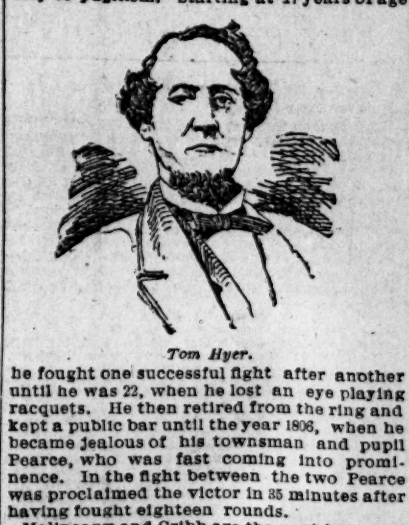
ton, in Norfolk, and the fight is said to have been one of the most ferocious on record. The first move of the Frenchman was to seize Slack by the throat, and as the English champion could not prevent the rash, he suffered partial strangulation before he could release himself. So disconcerted was Slack by this move that he was pounded consecutively for ten minutes by his rival from across the channel. Slack then took to wrestling, and having thrown his man several times, regained his confidence.

MENDOZA AND HUMPHREYS. Dan Mendoza flourished during the latter part of the eighteenth century and has al-



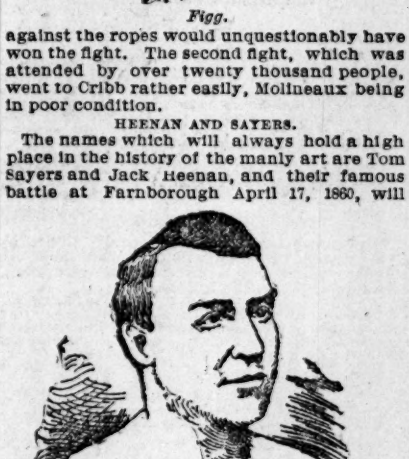
ways been known as the Jewish champion of England. He fought thirty celebrated fights, the three best being with Humphreys. The latter was known as "the gentleman boxer," from his delightful manners in the ring and his graceful method of sparring. Prize fighting, which was on the wane when Hum-

phreys made his advent in the ring, was restored to popular and royal favor by his thoroughbred actions in the ring. Humphreys and Mendoza fought three times, the latter winning the great fight. His career was one of the most remarkable in the history of pugilism. Starting at 17 years of age



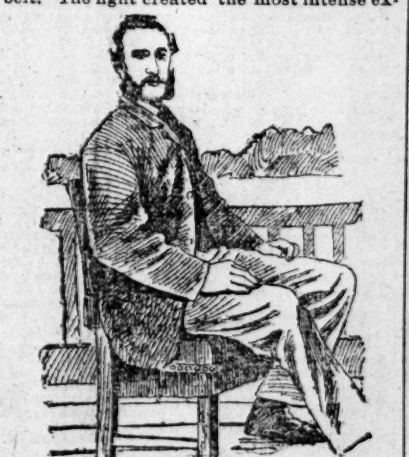
he fought one successful fight after another until he was 22, when he lost an eye playing racquets. He then retired from the ring and kept a public bar until the year 1808, when he became jealous of his townsman and pupil Pearce, who was fast coming into prominence. In the fight between the two Pearce was proclaimed the victor in 35 minutes after having fought eighteen rounds.

Molnoux and Cribb are the next two men of note. Cribb was a strong, gritty fighter from Gloucestershire and Molnoux a hard-nosed negro from America. In the first fight the negro not only went beyond his opponent in science, but also in endurance, and if he had not hurt his hand while holding Cribb

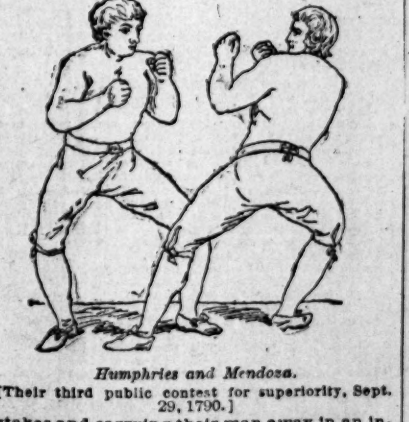


against the ropes would unquestionably have won the fight. The second fight, which was attended by over twenty thousand people, went to Cribb rather easily, Molnoux being in poor condition.

THE NAMES WHICH WILL ALWAYS hold a high place in the history of the manly art are Tom Sayers and Jack Heenan, and their famous battle at Farnborough April 17, 1880, was



never forgotten. Sayers was born in 1826 near Brighton, and as a fighter he was regarded as invincible until after he had met the American Heenan. In 1859 Heenan of West Troy, N. Y., issued a challenge to fight the mighty Sayers for £200 a side and the belt. The fight created the most intense ex-



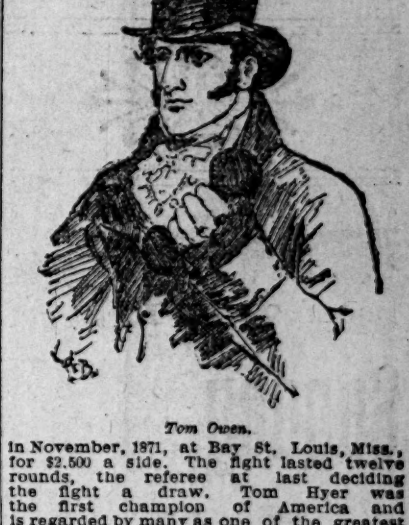
citement all over England and America at the time and is regarded to-day as the greatest battle of the century. Both men were working hard at their training and expect to keep it up until a couple of days before the match. Heenan's training consisted of long walks, runs and of gymnasium work. He claims to be in the pink of condition and expects to be able to meet the match of his life.

Luttwig has been training at the Compton avenue Park and at the Pastime Club, gymnasium. It is reported he has stated that he is a competitor for the championship of the world. He has gone through his training in the best condition. Luttwig is a wrestler is something remarkable. Out of twenty-seven matches with men of decided merit he has lost only one match—the one he lost with McFadden here several months ago.

For three years while an amateur he held the championship of the world. He weighs 245 pounds, and who at one time wrestled Christ Heiser for the championship of the world, was beaten by Luttwig. Hugh Leonard, now instructor of wrestling at the Manhattan Athletic Club, is a middle-weight, is credited with a draw with him. Many others of note have been beaten by him.

Both men appear to be confident and a stubbornly contested battle will, from the present outlook, be the result.

wards beating his victor in six rounds. His list of vanquished also includes the names of Tom King and Joe Goss, which easily gives him a place among the great fighters of the world. His greatest battle was with Coburn



In November, 1871, at Bay St. Louis, Miss., he fought Coburn in six rounds. The fight lasted twelve rounds, the referee at last deciding the fight a draw. Tom King was the first American to win a prize fight and is regarded by many as one of the greatest pugilists that ever lived, although he only



fought twice in the ring. The first fight was with Country McCloskey, who faced the terrible blow of Hyer for nothing before he would acknowledge himself beaten. In the second battle the victim was Yankee Sullivan. This fight, which was a challenge to a result, and as a result Sullivan was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital in Baltimore. Tom King was equally well known as a fighter and as an armorer, but his name will go down to posterity as the man who defeated Heenan. He also fought two battles with Mac, winning one and losing one.

WESTLING. McFadden and Luttwig in the Pink of Condition—Luttwig's Record. The interest in the McFadden-Luttwig wrestling match that comes off at the Grand Opera-house next Saturday night seems to be constantly on the increase. At the Pastime Club it is all that is being discussed. Both men are working hard at their training and expect to keep it up until a couple of days before the match. Heenan's training consisted of long walks, runs and of gymnasium work. He claims to be in the pink of condition and expects to be able to meet the match of his life.

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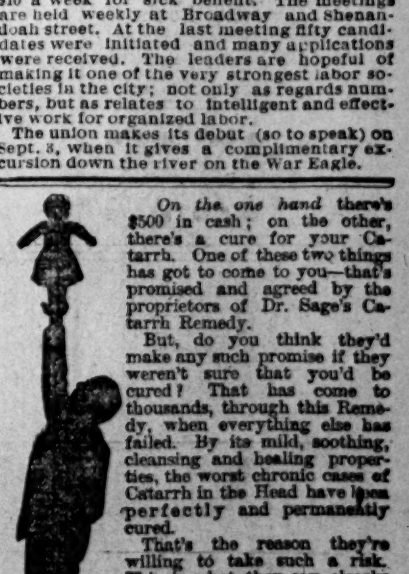
Both men appear to be confident and a stubbornly contested battle will, from the present outlook, be the result.

THE STREET CAR MEN'S UNION. They Now Have a Solid Palanx Nearly One Thousand Strong. The new Street Car Men's Union, whose organization was detailed exclusively in the Post-Dispatch some weeks ago, has finally been accomplished, and the result is a compact society of about 825 men, employed on the various street railroads of the city. On Friday night the temporary organization gave place to the permanent, and Mr. Charles Kusel, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was elected president. The following officers for the current term: President, C. E. Keith, Vice-President, J. J. Smith, Secretary, Walter Smith, Financial Secretary, C. E. Keith, Treasurer, C. E. Keith, Guide, C. E. Keith.

The name of the new labor phalanx is the Street Car Men's Union, and its headquarters are at the corner of Broadway and Broadway. The union makes its debut (so to speak) on Sept. 1, when it gives a complimentary excursion down the river on the War Eagle.

On the one hand there's \$500 in cash; on the other, there's a cure for your Catarrh. One of these two things has got to come to you—that's promised and agreed by the Street Car Men's Union. Remedy. But do you think they'd make any good of that? Well, sure you think they'd be cured! That has come to thousands through this Remedy. It's a cure for everything else has failed. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, the Street Car Men's Union is perfectly and permanently cured.

Well, the reason they're willing to take such a risk. This is what they can't cure and plainly: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, we'll pay you \$500 in cash. If they have faith enough to say that, isn't it safe for you to have a little faith too?"



will in the art of boxing than any other fighter that ever lived. He was once defeated by Brettle, but retaliated by after-

AT CESAR'S HEAD.

HOW TO GET THERE FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Special Cor. SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright, BOCK SMOALS, N. C., Aug. 18.—We have just completed a trip to Cesar's Head, returning via Brevard. It is one of the most delightful and soul-renewing trips one can well imagine. Cesar's Head is situated at the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Greeneville County, S. C., and is 4,600 feet above the level of Arletta street, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

In leaving St. Louis for Cesar's Head you cross the bridge and take the first right hand road. Cesar's Head is so called because of a peculiar shaped rock at the summit of the mountain, which bears a striking resemblance to nothing that has ever been seen before in the history of the world, either sacred or profane.

Strictly speaking it is hardly a mountain, but rather an inclined plane terminating abruptly in a precipice 4,600 feet high, from



On Cesar's Head.

which one may see the State of South Carolina and objects as small as Gov. Tillman.

Objects more than 200 miles apart may be seen distinctly by means of the undraped eye.

At Cesar's Head there is a clean and commodious hotel with a capacity of 200 guests. I know of no more delightful place to remain in during the hot weeks of July and August. It is not an exciting life, but it is healing, soothing and elevating. It is very rare that one finds a spot so nearly ideal, even in this ideal mountain country of the Blue Ridge.

Very little crime is found here at Cesar's Head and malaria cannot exist. Mineral springs occur here, as they are apt to do within a few yards of all summer hotels. They contain protoxide of iron, chlorine, magnesium, silicic acid and plain American water.

There is a daily mail at this hotel, hired help and a pack of cards. The thermometer never rises above 70 deg., and did not even during the terrible heat of July, this year.

The respiratory organs seem to take a new interest in their job here, and the sluggish blood may be observed to mantle in the cheek of the invalid. The distance from Greenville is twenty-eight miles; from Hendersonville, twenty-six miles; from Fletcher Station on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, thirty-two miles; from Europe, 5,532 miles via Asheville.

An easy way to go is to wire Hendersonville for a team and take the Richmond & Danville road to that point, having the team



Looking at the Sign.

ready and provided with a large lunch. Diseases of the lungs, throat and nervous system promptly relieved.

I took my own horse, and added a phaeton attached to a saddle horse, but would not advise this course for others. The team is designed more for ornamental driving down the mountain road than for any other purpose. A mountain road these glossy steeds have not life enough to even staid freely at a fly with their deformed tails. Also the saddle horse dandy looked in a phaeton, a good deal of the way and tried to follow a pack of hounds at Buck forest. Nothing can be less dignified than a saddle horse hitched to a phaeton riding to hounds or seeking to follow the bounding coon up a sourwood tree.

We started from Fletcher armed with a map made from memory by Dr. Fletcher. Our course was mainly south along the course of the French Broad River toward its head. We crossed Mud Creek, a sullen torrent which looked somewhat like the Chicago water supply, and passed on through the musical woods. Our road was fringed with flowers and berries, the berry season being continuous from May to September. Then fruits of other kinds are plenty everywhere.

Later on we passed a mission school, in the door of which sat a big, plain boy with large, comprehensive bare feet. He greeted us pleasantly with his thumb on his nose, making some mystic sign which we could not understand. Possibly it was a sign of distress and meant that he needed a hankerchief. School was taken up at the time and we got a whiff of knowledge as we passed the door.

We soon reached the French Broad River, and followed its banks closely for three hours. It is a majestic river with ornamental fringe of beautiful trees and a solemn and dignified carriage that wins the respect and esteem of the beholder.

Farming is indulged in along this valley by those who can afford it, and is not a harmful practice so long as one does not neglect his family to do it. I never allow my farming here in North Carolina to interfere with my club life. As soon as I see that agriculture is getting too much of a hold on me I go to New York, where I engage board and try to think of something else.

At Calhoun we paused for refreshments and allowed the horses to rest for six hours. Calhoun is a quiet hamlet consisting of a house

and barn. The house contains a store also, and in this store almost everything from a threshing machine to the little mammoth pill for tired feeling may be obtained. As we started early away we learned that we had fourteen miles yet ahead of us of mountain road with which we were not familiar. Soon after this we began to inquire about the route and distance. We got a great deal of information, such as it was. The realist said in his haste that all men were liars. If he could travel in the mountains here he make a typewritten copy of it also.

The road from Calhoun is said to be very wild and beautiful. We traversed the most of it after dark and in the midst of a terrific mountain storm, so it struck me at the time as rather monotonous and "hit-a-rainin'."

Half the time one would have to pause and say, "Mr. Speaker, where was I?" Those who have never traveled by diligence on the Jones' Gap road in the darkness and terror incident to a mountain tempest and with no knowledge of the road, while on the bottomless canyon sends up a never ending thunder from a white and angry torrent concealed somewhere in its bosom, will agree with me that, clothed in cutting flannels which have caught the golden sunset coloring of the red clay and been soaked with the gummest of mud, searching for the right way, yet prone to wander into the forbidden paths or fall over a brink or chasm, it is a solemn moment.

We were told that in two miles we would encounter a signboard which would tell us the way, and there we must turn to the right. We were also told that the signboard was eight miles away and that we must turn to the left. One said I think it was eleven miles and that the main bridge was washed away. He would keep us, however, if we could put up with his humble fare and rather pronounced views regarding the existence of a "literary hell." Literal hell was doubtless the term he desired to use. We afterward learned that he was not a man of his word. The bridge was not in bad repair. Also, there is no bridge. The Jones' Gap road is a marvel of engineering. It was laid out by Solomon Jones, who is still living. His method of laying out a mountain road was to employ a large saw in winter time which, by driving gently down the hill, would naturally scythe through the snow the gentlest descent and the easiest grade. As a result of this method, the Jones' Gap road is well planned and the descent from Cesar's Head as gradual as it is from Queen Victoria to the Prince of Wales.

As the thunder boomed louder and the torrents of rain beat in upon us and injured our costly and beautiful clothing, a signboard of some kind glimmered in the uncertain flash of lightning that split the drenched and lanky world. It was then that I duplicated the experience of Mr. Burdette years ago. I got out into the pelting storm, and with the torrent running down my trapped spine I climbed the post and waited for another flash. I had tried to light a match, but the place where I generally strike a match was all wet, so I gave it up.

The lightning did not make any remarks at a long time, but remained where it was, looking roughly down on me as I clung trembling to the guide-post, wiping my spectacles on the tail of my coat. Finally a glare of intense light tore open the somber robes of night and lighted up the silent guide-post. It went on to say: "Facial blemishes, warts, eczema and superfluous hair removed without publicity at your own homes. Also, cash paid for hides, pelts and furs."

We have now traveled some thirty odd miles over two or three still older roads and a rain-baiting. My spirits were greatly depressed and my outting flannels were a sight to behold. Our carriage has a fringe around a canopy top, and even long after the rain ceased this wet fringe, which had been full of dust, shed mud all over us as the vehicle jostled over the stony roads and jarred the soiled water into our ears and down our spines.

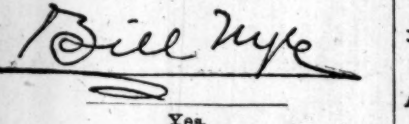
Yet we were not cast down. I think that at such a time one should still be gay, especially if on a picnic or excursion. Before starting on a picnic we should have decided fully to be merry under the most adverse circumstances, so as to mislead spectators. Did you ever see a group of straw riders who did not have tin horns and an air of false gaiety and assumed mirth?

So I have learned to put on a society smirk even while having my teeth bored out and filled with hot lead. This is the proof of refinement. This is the difference between the thoroughbred and the "hoy pulioy." The barbarian swears and hops about on one foot when he hits his crazy horse against the gottle end of the pew while taking his accustomed place, but the refined and high church communicant clinches his teeth, leans his head forward, smiles a portentous smile and bites his hymnal till you can read on it the name of the man who made his teeth.

So we moved calmly on with a subdued gaiety and now and again a little burst of chastened, English humor, till at 9:30 at night the welcome lights of the hotel at the summit loomed up in the darkness. No hotel was ever more welcome. No landlord ever looked more angelic, and how we slept! An apprentice in the business could have robbed me of my all. A plain woman in middle life could have come in and carried me away in her eyrie without waking me, but through some strange oversight this was not attended to.

In the morning the view burst upon us as it would if it had been brought there by enchantment. I wish that I had a command of language and I could make a nuisance of myself by taking up a column of valuable advertising space here with a description of the unlimited view. A friend of mine, who has a wonderful command of language, and who is a great reader, being a regular subscriber to the Century Magazine, said yesterday rather tersely, it seemed to me, that it seemed to him the scene beggared description.

This flow of language with him seems to be a sort of gift, and he has strengthened it with a good deal by a careful course of reading. He has read all the standard works, he says, and is a good grammarian. I was with him eight days on a trip to the top of the mountain, and he never spoke so correctly, even when under the influence of liquor, that it was almost a relief to hear the driver violate a rule of grammar now and then in pronouncing a curse on his mules.



Bill Nye.

From the Filigonde Blaster.

"Dear cousin, may I kiss you before I depart?"



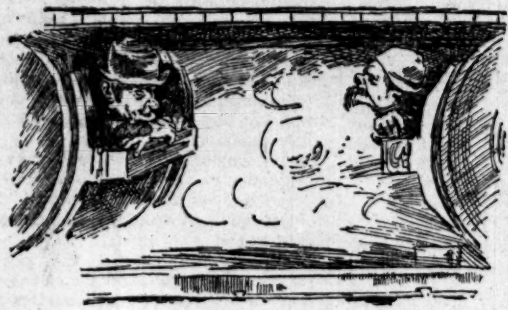
"Must it be on account of your departure?"

Poor Abraham.
Mary Ann lies here at rest,
With her head on Abraham's breast;
But rather tough on Abraham.

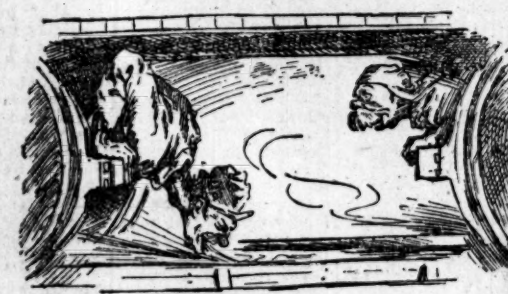
"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

FUN AT A GLANCE.

WATERING.



"Gosh, Phil, but I'm thirsty!"



PHIL—"Just wait till de engine reaches one o' dem water troughs in de track, an' I'll show you how to take it up," and he did.



"Maybe you tink I ain't in dat myself."



A GOOD IDEA.

"Lize—" Now, if dat standin' lamp deen' mek de deakin pleased wif our fixin' mah name's not Lize Cooban."



"THE LITTLE FINGER DOES IT."

"Say, Sykes, what's yer doin' wid dat reel on yer chest?"

Sykes—"Oh, dat's a fishin' reel dat I put on fer wet weather. Watch, 'de little finger does it.' See? Whenever dey's mud I press it an' me pants gets up. See?"

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

LAUGHED TOO SOON.

A Man Who Thought He Had Made a Find Foolishly Told His Wife.

A well-known citizen who resides in the northern part of town, when he went out bareheaded this morning after the paper found a hat lying on the sidewalk in front of his gate. Some fellow while on a spree during the night must have lost it, he thought. The hat was a little the worse for mud, but the hat was a good one and he picked it up and took it in to show his wife.

"Marry," he said, "just look what I've found."

"Why, that's a real nice hat, John," she said.

"Well, I should smile."

"Where in the world did you find it?"

"Oh, out on the sidewalk."

"But how did it get there?"

"Get there?" he echoed, in surprise.

"Well, that's a nice question to ask. Get there? Great Scott! Do you think it grew like a mushroom—hey? Abbebo you imagine it walked there on its ear. Get there? Why any fool would know that some chap lost it on a howling drunk."

"But he might claim it," she interposed, mildly.

"Oh, no—I'll bet he was so full he can't remember now whether he slept in a barn or a bed, say that's a pretty good hat, Mary, and I'll get you to fix it up. By Jingo, it's just my fit, too." And he tried it on.

She took the hat and examined it carefully. Then a dangerous look stole into her eyes, and she snapped:

"John Blank, you're an old fool!"

COULDN'T FOOL A WOMAN.

An Oratorical Tramp Had a Good Game, But It Didn't Work Here.

He tried the front door and couldn't get in; then he tried the side door with the same success, and finally he proceeded around to the kitchen. There he knocked timidly and the lady of the house met him.

"What do you want?" she asked inhospi-tally.

"Nothing, madam," he replied, with a gallant smile.

"Well, you've come to the right place to get it," she asserted.

He looked around about him for half a minute and at her.

"You will excuse me, madam, I am sure," he said politely. "If I am apparently rude, but before I came in here I looked at this handsome house for at least ten minutes, and noted carefully its air of comfort, its genial homeliness, its hospitable look, its thrifty and well-fed appearance, and if I should differ from you on that last statement of yours, believe me, I do so honestly, not as a contradiction."

The woman was dazzled.

"I may be mistaken," he went on glibly, "for it is human to err, but if I am, my judgment henceforth be as sounding brass and my opinion a tinkling cymbal."

The woman slammed the door in his face and he turned sadly away.

"That's the first time," he murmured, "in the whole course of my professional career that that gag failed, to work, and I fear this place will prove a wilderness to me unless I strike a different lay."

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WHAT IS A WIFE?

Some Pat Answers to a School Teacher's Question.

The pretty school teacher, for a little diversion, says the Pioneer Press, had asked her class for the best original definition of "wife," and the boy in the corner had promptly responded: "A rib."

She looked at him reproachfully and nodded to the boy with dreamy eyes, who seemed anxious to say something.

"Man's guiding star and guardian angel," he said in response to the nod.

"A helpmeet," put in a little flaxen-haired girl.

"One who soothes man in adversity," suggested a demure little girl.

"And spends his money when he's flush," added the incorrigible boy in the corner.

There was a lull, and the pretty dark-eyed girl said slowly:

"A wife is the envy of spinsters."

"One who muzzles a man's nose," was the next suggestion.

"And keeps him from making fool of himself," put in another girl.

"Some one for a man to find fault with when things go wrong," said a sorrowful little maiden.

"Stop right there," said the pretty school teacher, "that's the best definition."

Later the sorrowful little maiden slid up to her and asked:

"Don't you want to marry that handsome man who calls for you nearly every day?"

"Yes, dear," she replied, "but with us nothing will ever go wrong. He says so himself."

Tim and the Street-Sprinkler.

Jerry was devoting the afternoon to the education of his town-headed country cousin; initiating him into the delights of "catching on behind."

The yells of street-car conductors and the execrations of cab-drivers only spurred them on to fresh endeavor, and Jerry was beginning to feel wonder, not unmixed with envy, at the daring his pupil showed.

Suddenly a big street-sprinkler turned the corner, and, as it came, a wicked, wicked thought hit him.

"Look at de big un comin', Tim," he shouted.

"Yes, can't come er jump on her."

"Can't I though?" returned Tim.

"Lawdy, as it came, 'she's got er stove-pipe behind. I'll strangle her." With joyous bounds he springs toward it.

Jerry makes a feint at following, but winks up at the driver.

Tim has grasped her. He lies along it like a squirrel on a limb. His eyes beam victory and his smile resembles an open clam.

But Jerry and the driver also smile.

One gentle turn to the faucet, a sudden rush of water, a muffled yell—and then a drenching shower.

From the cold, cold stones. Turning to the shrieking Jerry, he eyes him for a moment, with mud, indignation and reproach mingling in his gaze; then he bursts out:

"Why—why couldn't you wait er follow that de darn thing was er waterin' pot?"

This Boy Was Smart.

From the Filigonde Blaster.

Grocer: "What do you want, boy?"

Hans: "One pound of coffee, 1.30 marks; one pound of sugar, 30 pfennigs; one pound of butter, 1.30 marks; two pounds of rice at 20 pfennigs, and two pounds of suppengerste at 20 pfennigs per pound. If I now give you 5 marks, how much I owe you?"

Grocer: "1.20 marks."

Hans: "Please write me the figures."

Grocer: "Well, now, where are you going?"

Hans: "I am going home to copy the exercise; I must give it at school this morning."

Getting at the Essentials.

From the Boston Courier.

Wooden: "Will you marry me?"

(No reply.)

Wooden: "Mildred, I offer you my heart, my hand, my love, my devotion, my whole life."

(No reply.)

Wooden: "I lay my proudest ambitions, my brightest hopes at your feet; will you not speak, Mildred?"

Mildred: "Who owns the grocery at the corner—or your brother?"

"I do."

"Well, why didn't you say that first?"

He Had Wasted It.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Tommie's mother had left him to entertain Johnnie, his younger brother, while she went out to do an hour's shopping. When she returned Tommie was on hand with an important question.

"Does little boys about Johnnie's size, mamma, have hair on the inside of them?"

"Of course they don't," she answered.

"Why do you ask that?"

"Oh, nothin'," he said, starting off, "only I guess I've wasted a bottle of hair oil on Johnnie."

An Irrefutable Excuse.

Magistrate (to prisoner at the bar): "You are charged with taking three peaches, one banana and two pears from this poor woman's fruit stand without paying for them. Have you anything to say in your defense?"

Prisoner: "Yes, your honor. I beg to plead force of habit."

Magistrate: "But what do you mean, sir?"

Prisoner: "I was on the St. Louis police force for two years."

Magistrate: "Um! You are discharged."

Preparing for Contingencies.

From Puck.

"One question more," said Van Sleet, after selecting an engagement ring.

"Well, sir," replied the jeweler.

"If this engagement should result in marriage, I suppose I could have this stone taken out and a genuine diamond of the same size put in?"

Politics and Religion.

From the Electric Spark.

Jaeger: "Why did the Rev. Mr. Proudtext come East?"

Jumpgape: "He was chased out of the West for teaching the golden rule in a silver state."

The Spanish Girl's Lament.

WHAT AILED THE COUNTRY.

Result of a Schoolmaster's Observations While Following His Vocation.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One night at a little mountain town in Kentucky I was seated on the front porch of the tavern waiting for bed-time to come along when a tall, strapping fellow loomed through the office and dropped into a chair beside me.

"Stranger in these parts?" he said inquiringly.

"Little somewhat so," I replied, glad of a chance to talk to somebody, "though I've been over a section of it in the last month."

"Where do you think of it?"

"Well, it might be worse."

"Yes, I s'pose so, but I've studied up some and don't see exactly how."

"Oh, it isn't all bad," I said encouragingly.

"Section not," he replied, in a half-hearted way; "I never heard anybody say anything against Kentucky; 'though I've been over a section of it in the last month."

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